

The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

New Series: Vol. 34—No. 397

JANUARY 30, 1953

Old Series: Vol. LXVIII—No. 805

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A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc.,
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With which is incorporated

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATION DATES 1953.

Preliminary Examination.—May 12-15.

Intermediate Examination.—February 18-25.

Final Examination.—March 2-9.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board
F. C. KENT, Registrar.

360 Swanston Street,
Melbourne.

PHARMACY BOARD OF N.S.W.

The next Qualifying Examination will be held in August, 1953.

Watch this column for further advice.

5th Floor,
Winchcombe House,
52 Bridge Street,
SYDNEY.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria

ANNUAL ELECTION.

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the above Society, it is hereby notified that an **ELECTION** will be held to fill **FOUR VACANCIES** on the Council and to elect **AN AUDITOR** on the **6th day of March, 1953**. The retiring members of the Council are **Pauline Agnes Crawford, Frederick William Johnson, Charles Penrose Atcheson Taylor and Ivan James Thompson**, and the retiring Auditor **Mr. R. H. Morrison**. **Monday, the thirteenth day of February, 1953**, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Society, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a **POLL** will be taken on the **6th day of March, 1953**.

F. N. PLEASANCE,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne, December 3, 1952.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria

ANNUAL ELECTIONS, 1953.

Election of Two Members of the Board.

I, **FREDERICK NORMAN PLEASANCE**, the Returning Officer appointed under the provisions of the Pharmacy Regulations 1930, do hereby certify that at the Annual Election for 1953 of Two Members of the Board, the number of candidates did not exceed the number of vacancies, and I therefore declare:—
HENRY ALFRED BRAITHWAITE, 9 Riversdale Road, Camberwell, and
WILLIAM WISHART, Moorabool Street, Geelong, registered pharmaceutical chemists, to be duly elected members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, as from the seventh day of February, 1953, for the ensuing three years.

F. N. PLEASANCE, Returning Officer.
Melbourne, January 12, 1953.

P. D. L.

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For further particulars apply to Branch Secretaries:
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Miss D. BRIGHOUSE, Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, Queensland.
O. H. WALTER, Churchill Building (1st Floor), 31-33 Gawler Place, Adelaide.
F. W. AVENELL, c/o Technical College, St. George's Terrace, Perth.
Or to: **T. G. ALLEN**, General Secretary, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

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AE4.



New Series: Vol. 34—No. 397

Old Series: Vol. LXVIII—No. 805

January 30, 1953

Research in Pharmaceutical Education

Guest Editorial by Mr. E. F. Lipsham, Lecturer in Pharmacy, University of Adelaide.

The editor has requested me to write about the new course of instruction for students in Pharmacy, which is to begin this year in The University of Adelaide.

This new course provides for students enrolled in 1953 onwards, to attend the University on specified week days for lectures and study. They will not be required to be present in the pharmacies on those days, but are to work there for the rest of the week.

Students who were enrolled before 1953 will continue their studies in accordance with the older system.

The title for this guest editorial is intended to convey that, while the main path is clear to us at the outset, the same does not apply to the details of the new subjects. Time alone can work out these satisfactorily. I have chosen the word research advisedly, since, as Webster states, the word means "diligent enquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth." In short, research means hard work in an effort to find the best, and that is exactly what we are seeking for our South Australian student pharmacists.

In this State we are fortunate in being guided by the Chairman of the Board of Pharmaceutical Studies (Professor A. K. Macbeth). It is the privilege of my assistant (Mr. A. E. Bowey) and myself to plan and to implement the details of a system suited to the conditions which apply here.

In this respect, history is repeating itself. In 1933 Professor Macbeth established The Diploma in Pharmacy of The University of Adelaide. We now take the second step and move forward towards the development of a degree status within a few years. From then on further developments will emerge according to the conditions which prevail, for South Australia is no exception to the general rule that local conditions have a marked bearing upon developments in pharmaceutical education.

As a State we have emerged from the bad old days when we were dependent upon primary production for our stability to a new position of having additional resources in manufacturing industry and in mining, and our population has greatly increased.

However, it seems likely that the present concentration of population in the metropolitan area is to continue and that our larger country towns will remain few in number. This indicates that Pharmacy in South Australia will serve a population that is mainly suburban, and so must include many small pharmacies. These factors, therefore, dictate the fundamental pattern in which our educational system should be designed.

We need retail pharmaceutical chemists capable of upholding the true role of the profession in the health services, and practitioners able and willing to give ancillary services which go far beyond the narrow limits of the dispensing of prescriptions.

Other primary factors in the establishment of the new system of training have been the growing dissatisfaction with the outmoded apprenticeship system and the need for an increasing volume of tuition in the academic field.

As stated before, the most important fundamental change is that in 1953 new students are to be allotted full days for the purpose of lectures, plus study, and

full days for attendance at the pharmacies. No longer will they rush from home to either the University or the pharmacy, and then to the other point of that triangle.

The truth, or otherwise, of the hypothesis that this system will be satisfactory is essentially a matter of research, and experience during the first two years of the new system. Obviously modifications will probably be necessary.

Office-bearers from all branches of South Australian pharmacy postulated after discussion that this division of the academic year into daily periods offers the most practical solution possible; it is the best of the several solutions of present troubles, which have been very well discussed. We think it will work after some preliminary teething troubles.

Once this fundamental change was accepted it became possible to move forward in other directions.

More student time in the University allowed the extension of lecture time in the biological sciences and in chemistry; it also allowed the breaking of new ground to introduce some proportion of the humanities.

The next year or two must be spent in weaving into a coherent whole the much broader academic education so introduced with the practical experience of life obtained in the pharmacies.

On this question of the broadening of education our daily press recently reported Archbishop Duhig, of Brisbane, as saying to a student conference: "Neglect of classical studies in modern education was regrettable. True scholarship was being set aside for mechanical skill. The neglect of classical education was likely to continue as long as the law and medical professions under-rated its importance."

A day or so later the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide (Mr. A. P. Rowe), in commenting upon Archbishop Duhig's remarks, stated in the same newspaper, "One would expect a university to be the centre of thought and discussion on ultimate values and on the destiny of mankind. With Dr. Duhig, I regret that the humanities do not receive as much encouragement in Australian universities as do the physical sciences."

The latter suggestion about encouragement of the humanities is one of the important ideas behind our new system. We propose to encourage a study of the humanities to allow the student to develop his mind adequately so that in after life as a pharmacist he will be able to take his proper place in the community. This is in line with the most up-to-date thought.

The impacts of these changes upon the practice of pharmacy have been the subject of prolonged discussion by members of the Tripartite Committee on education, Messrs. J. D. Garrett, K. S. Porter, B. F. Mildren, A. A. Russell, D. C. Hill, H. G. Collyer and H. C. Martin (Secretary), and the writer wishes to place on record his appreciation of their help and ready co-operation.

In the academic field my assistant, Mr. A. E. Bowey, has rendered detailed service. All of us are well aware of the fact that Professor Macbeth has been and still is the principal factor in the whole plan and that the thanks of South Australian Pharmacy are once more due to him.

THE MONTH

THIS MONTH'S GUEST EDITORIAL

Our editorial this month is from the pen of Mr. E. F. Lipsham, Lecturer in Pharmacy in the University of Adelaide.

Mr. Lipsham's intense interest in pharmaceutical education; his singleness of purpose in advancing any matter which he believes to be in the interest of the student, and his facility of reaching, by tenacity and dynamic action, his objectives, are widely known. We welcome his contribution on an important subject.

Mr. Lipsham tells us that time tables have been worked out in South Australia for the years 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956, but may be varied as experience shows



Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

the need. It would be a grave error to consider any educational time table to be static and incapable of alteration.

During the academic year the students will attend at the pharmacies on those days which are not allocated to lectures and study; for the remaining 22 weeks of the year they will spend full time at the pharmacy. Some detail is given below:—

First Year.

Attend each Monday, Tuesday and Friday for lectures and study in the subjects of:—

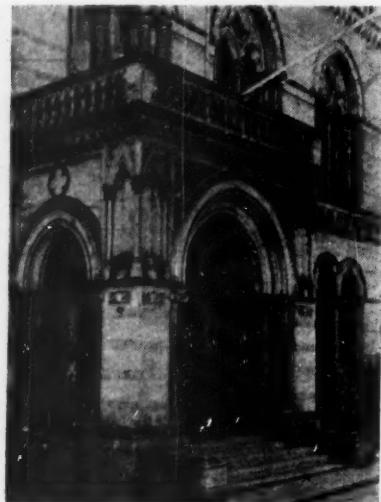
- (a) Inorganic Chemistry (theoretical and practical sections in basic chemistry and a special course to include the salts of the B.P.).
- (b) Pharmacy i, made up of:—
 1. First Aid and Surgical Dressings.
 2. History of Pharmacy (to be given by five pharmaceutical lecturers).
 3. Dispensing (an elementary course divided into theoretical and practical sections).

Second Year.

Attend as before all day each Tuesday and Thursday, plus Wednesday and Friday evenings for lectures and study in the subjects of:—

- (a) Organic Chemistry (in basic chemistry).
- (b) Botany and Pharmacognosy.
- (c) Biology.

(All subjects to include both theoretical and practical sections.)



Entrance to University.

Third Year.

Attend each Monday for lectures and study in the subjects of:—

- (a) Pharmacy ii (a combination of manufacturing and drug assay).
- (b) Botany and Pharmacognosy (the completion of the course begun in the second year).

(Both these subjects to include theoretical and practical sections.)

(c) Commercial Pharmacy (theory only).

Fourth Year.

Attend each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for lectures and study in the subjects of:—

- (a) Pharmacy iii (an advanced course in dispensing).
- (b) Materia Medica B (a composite course including the elements of bacteriology, biological assay and nutrition).

(Both of these subjects to include theoretical and practical sections.)

- (c) Organic Chemistry (a further course to include the action of drugs).

(d) Pharmacy Organisation and Human Relations (a course dealing with commercial practice and the elements of social psychology).

(e) Forensic Pharmacy.

(f) Human Biology (an elementary course to include the action of drugs).

(g) Social Biology.

During either the third or fourth year of studies pharmacy students will be required to attend a series

of background lectures given on individual subjects by some of the professors of the University.

In a public announcement regarding these lectures Professor Jeffares said the course was designed to give a wider general knowledge. It would be open to any student who wished to attend, but would be compulsory for fourth year medical students, and those taking honours in science and arts. Adelaide University was the first of its size to have such a course, but Cambridge had had one for some years.

AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, 1953

The 1953 Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference will be held at Sydney from Tuesday, August 11 to Wednesday, August 19.

Over 200 delegates will attend from all over Australia (and New Zealand). It is anticipated that the number of visitors will be a record.

A strong committee has been engaged in preliminary planning for some months past. The previous Sydney conference was held in 1932—so after an interval of 21 years, Sydney will again be honoured by the presence of all the leaders in pharmacy from the Australian States, and from New Zealand.

The official opening of the Conference will take place in the Great Hall at the University of Sydney, on Tuesday, August 11, at 8 p.m.

A week of solid work confronts the 200 delegates, who will sit in continuous conference. However, relaxation has not been overlooked, and an extensive social programme is in course of evolution.

New Zealand President and Secretary to Attend.

The President of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand, Mr. Prince, and the Dominion Secretary, Mr. Cameron, will attend the meeting, this visit having been sponsored by the Directors of Kodak (A/asia) Ltd. Both of these gentlemen have wide knowledge of the ramifications of the National Health Service in New Zealand, and should have a most interesting report to make.

Members in all States desirous of obtaining further information should communicate with the Secretary of the Society or State Branch Committee of the Guild in their State.

STUDENTS IN CONFERENCE

Observers fortunate enough to have seen our Pharmaceutical students at work at the N.U.P.S.A. Conference, held at Point Lonsdale (Vic.), last month, must have agreed that organised pharmacy of the future will be in good hands. The keenness of those young Conference delegates in their approach to their problems, the organising ability demonstrated in all the arrangements, and the youthful enthusiasm which was so evident, were something of an inspiration to representatives of senior pharmacists who were visitors to the camp and were most graciously received by their young hosts.

We refer readers to the report of the Conference published this month.

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES IN VICTORIAN HOSPITALS

Some Victorian chemists have received rude shocks by the announcement of the Hospital and Charities Commission that in future all prescriptions for patients in Public Hospitals will be dispensed from the Pharmacy Departments of the hospitals, where these exist.

In the past Pharmaceutical Benefits for private and intermediate patients in Public Hospitals, or annexes of Public Hospitals, have been supplied with all their pharmaceutical requirements by chemists in private practice on a roster basis organised by the Pharmaceutical Society, or by special arrangements between the hospital and local groups of chemists.

The Hospital and Charities Commission has intimated that the change has been made necessary because of the terms of the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Victoria recently negotiated.

The Pharmaceutical organisations are contesting this decision in the interests of their members, some of whom have built their pharmaceutical practices around hospital work for many years and will now be very seriously affected.

P.D.L. WARNING NO. 15

GOODWILL AND TAXATION

The provisions of the amending legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1952 are now in operation. It must be said, however, that the wording of the Act is too complicated for any layman to interpret.

It is therefore most advisable that anyone who contemplates selling a pharmacy should consult a specialist in taxation, either a solicitor or an accountant recommended by the P.D.L., before signing a contract of sale.

By working through the P.D.L. in such matters, a member is assured of receiving the soundest possible advice from qualified persons who have a specialised knowledge of taxation in its application to pharmacy, and in particular as this applies to goodwill and leases.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

CLINICAL SCIENCE AND THE PHARMACIST PROBLEMS WITH SYNTHETIC DRUGS

The October meeting of the Glasgow and South Western Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was addressed by Professor Alstead, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Glasgow. *The Chemist and Druggist* (November 8, 1952) selected the following passages from his address:

"We may be excused for wondering sometimes if we are not in danger of being overwhelmed by the spate of new drugs that flow from the laboratories of the synthetic chemist, and there never was a greater need for the exercise of the critical faculty by those who create and by those who use new drugs. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the onus of proof rests upon the pharmaceutical industry which makes claims regarding the therapeutic value of new products. Ideally the trade would have the help of many clinical scientists to assess the value of new synthetic drugs.

"I think the modern curriculum enables the graduate in pharmacy to join in many of the enterprises of the clinical scientist. Few practising clinicians can cope with the intricacies of present-day chemistry and physics. There are many occasions in the elucidation of the pharmacological problems of clinical science when the chemist who is also a trained pharmacist would be the ideal colleague. Again, in the degree course, the pharmacist receives instruction in physiology, microbiology and biochemistry. If he has a special interest in these subjects and chooses to amplify his knowledge, he will soon find himself in territory which is also being explored by clinicians and by academic specialists in biochemistry. Such encounters by people who approach a subject from different angles are often particularly fruitful in leading to collaborative research. The potential value of the alert young man who has acquitted himself creditably in his student career is fully recognised by the pharmaceutical industry, and when a pharmacist can show even an elementary knowledge of experimental methods using laboratory animals, his status in a team of clinical scientists is greatly enhanced.

"The great majority of pharmacists are, I suppose, destined to serve the public as shopkeepers. I see little relationship between many of the shopkeepers' activities and the training he has received in his diploma course. I sometimes wonder if the time has not come to divide the establishment into two parts: 'Pharmaceutical' and 'Hygiene and Cosmetic.' The

ARTICLES

- Clinical Science and the Pharmacist.
- Problems with Synthetic Drugs.
- Antibiotics as Growth Stimulants.
- Butazolidin in Rheumatoid Arthritis.
- Sodium Propionate.
- Noradrenalin and Adrenalin.
- M.R.C. Report on Isoniazid.
- Isoniazid in Treatment of Tuberculosis.
- Cortisone and Tuberculosis.
- Nitrogen Mustard Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis.
- Assessment of Cough-Suppressing Drugs.
- Injection of Calcium Laevulinate.
- The Chemistry and Uses of Mustard.
- The Human Life Span—Russian Claims.
- British Pharmacopoeia.

qualified pharmacist must also be prepared to carry out in his shop the extremely responsible work of dispensing. He also serves the public when he takes an expert interest in the standards maintained by manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, and gives the public the benefit of his special knowledge. Perhaps I exaggerate the extent to which pharmacists are in fact employed in the simple routine of salesmanship, but I find it difficult to believe that there is not here a considerable wastage of scientific talent—a talent which could be better utilised in our hospital and teaching centres for research programmes in clinical science.

"I wonder if there is not a revolution ahead of us in the pattern of the daily duties of the pharmacist practising in his shop. Is there not a good case for utilising the basic training of the pharmacist in diagnostic procedures at present carried out by hospital staffs?"

ANTIBIOTICS AS GROWTH STIMULANTS

This effect of antibiotics has attracted much attention. *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, November 8, 1952, devoted an editorial note to the matter, and gave a brief survey of recent findings. It stated that the growth-stimulating effect of streptomycin, when fed to chicks, was noted as long ago as 1946. This observation has been extended to other antibiotics, and applied to pigs, and even to infants by subsequent workers. Thus it was found that aureomycin increased the growth rate of both chicks and pigs and similar results were reported from penicillin. Better results were obtained in chicks when the feeding of procaine penicillin in an all-vegetable diet at a level of 33 mgm./kg. was supplemented by weekly injections of 1 mg. of vitamin B₁₂. From the Eskgrove Veterinary Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, it was reported that supplementing the feed by the addition of 12 gm. penicillin per ton invariably increases the weight of chicks when the conditions are approximately the same as those of a poultry farm, but the better the conditions the smaller is the response. A similar observation has been made in the case of pigs when fed with aureomycin.

The article continues: "The effect is probably connected with the action of the antibiotics on the intestinal flora, and it has been suggested that vitamin B₁₂ enters somewhere into the story. While the relationship, if any, has yet to be elucidated, it is clear that antibiotics may well have an important part to play

in the production of eggs and bacon." And goes on to suggest that there is no reason why penicillin should not be used as a dietary supplement for pigs and poultry.

At present in Great Britain the sale of a feeding stuff fortified by the addition of penicillin would be an offence under the Penicillin Act 1947. The article from which we are quoting says: "It is obvious that the Act was not intended to impose a prohibition of this kind and that it must be amended promptly so as to allow the practical application of advances in scientific knowledge, especially in a matter so important as the maximum utilisation of animal feeding-stuffs.

"It has been stated that in America more antibiotics are used in feeding-stuffs than in therapeutics, and there is now abundant evidence in support of this fortification."

BUTAZOLIDIN IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

The use of butazolidin on 81 patients at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary to relieve pain in rheumatoid arthritis has been described by Currie (*Lancet*, 1952, 2, 15).

Butazolidin is a pyrazolidine derivative, 1:2-diphenyl-3:5-dioxo-4-n-butylypyrazolidine. Animal tests have shown it to have mild analgesic, antihistaminic, antiphlogistic and antipyretic properties. Although there is a close structural relationship between butazolidin and amidopyrine the two drugs behave differently in the body. Amidopyrine decomposes rapidly into inactive products; butazolidin is broken down and excreted slowly.

The drug was used on groups of patients in the acute phase of rheumatoid arthritis. For inclusion in the trial the patients had to satisfy particular diagnostic criteria for rheumatoid arthritis, and they were all suffering from acute exacerbations at the time of treatment. Patients were divided into two groups. One group was given daily intramuscular injections of butazolidin (1.0 gm. as a 20 per cent. solution), while the other group received injections of sterile normal saline. Patients did not know which form of treatment they were receiving, and after 10 days the treatment was changed over, again without the patients' knowledge. The results were judged by subjective tests (pain and tenderness, performance of muscular activity, and general well-being) and objective tests (reduction in joint measurements, E.S.R., and plasma viscosity, and appearance of joints). Of 81 patients who received treatment with butazolidin in a three-weeks trial, 77 said their symptoms were relieved, but in only 24 was the objective evidence of improvement measurable. Of these 24, four had remained better for periods of 8 to 16 weeks at the time of the report. The others relapsed.

In attempting to evaluate the results the author says that although over a period of some months about 30 per cent. of a group of rheumatoid arthritis can be expected to show spontaneous remission or temporary arrest of the disease, the same percentage would hardly be likely to do so within three weeks. The drug seems able to cause a marked degree of symptomatic relief, and also to have some power of reducing periarticular swelling, tenderness and oedema.

Tests carried out on some of the patients seemed to show that the effect of the drug was not related to cortisone or adrenocorticotrophic activity (although earlier tests on rats suggest that the drug may cause adrenocortical stimulation). On the other hand, the action of butazolidin in rheumatoid arthritis cannot be solely analgesic as it caused a fall in the E.S.R. and a reduction in joint swelling, while against other forms of pain, it proved less effective than full doses of aspirin.—"The Alchemist," August, 1952.

SODIUM PROPIONATE

Sodium propionate has some inhibiting properties against bacteria and fungi, and has been offered commercially for use in the eye as an alternative to the antibiotics now in common use. It is also used in veterinary treatment, and success has been claimed in treatment of 188 cases of infections in animals, many of which had failed to respond to penicillin and sulphonamides. Heseltine has described the action of sodium propionate on a number of common organisms, and carried out trials with simple substitution products of propionic acid in an attempt to find more effective members. The pathogenic fungi such as *Epidermophyton interdigitale*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, etc., are inhibited *in vitro* by concentrations of 0.1 to 0.5 per cent. at pH = 7. On the other hand organisms of the penicillium type continued to multiply in concentrations of 5 per cent. or more. Among the bacteria *Pseudomonas*, *Salmonella* and *Bacillus cereus* were inhibited at 0.1 to 0.15 per cent., but the Gram-positive organisms such as *Staph. aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* required concentrations of up to 6 per cent. Heseltine discusses the mode of action of sodium propionate, suggesting that it does not act by direct cell toxicity, since so many organisms continue to live in high concentrations of it, and it appears to be inactive on animal cells. Experiments using p-aminobenzoic acid showed that at concentrations of 0.1 per cent. little effect was produced on the inhibiting concentration of propionate. At 1.0 per cent., however, there was indication of a raised requirement.

Bromo-substituted compounds of propionic acid are unstable and become acid and are thus unsuitable for therapeutic use. Heseltine suggests that derivatives of phenylpropionic acid may show enhanced activity, and work is proceeding on such compounds.—"The Export Review," September, 1952.

NORADRENALIN AND ADRENALIN

(From recent research reviews by H. S. Grainger, in *The Export Review*, September, 1952.)

The past two or three years have seen the problem of the anomalous physiological actions of adrenalin largely solved, and much work is now being carried out on the actions of adrenalin and *Noradrenalin*, both of which are secreted by the adrenal cortex. *Noradrenalin* has advantages over adrenalin when administered for the purpose of increasing or maintaining blood pressure. It is now marketed for this purpose under the trade name Levophed. G. B. West, who has worked in this field for many years, has described the stability of pharmaceutical solutions of *Noradrenalin* in a recent paper (*J Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1952, 8, 560). A pure sample of synthetic L-noradrenalin bitartrate was used for preparing 1 in 1000 solutions in freshly distilled water containing 0.8 per cent. sodium chloride. To a portion of this was added 0.1 per cent. sodium metabisulphite. The pH of the solutions was adjusted and solutions of different pH were sealed in glass ampoules and subjected to heat treatment. Dilutions of the reference material and of Levophed containing quantities down to 10^{-6} of *Noradrenalin* were similarly treated. Tables and normograms are given showing the changes which occurred on heating the solutions at 115 degrees Cent. for 30 minutes and for 6 hours. Also normograms showing the change in pressor activity on storage at 4 degrees C., 18 degrees C., and 37 degrees C. The *Noradrenalin* was estimated biologically by its action on the blood pressure of the spinal cat and on the movement of a strip of rabbit ileum.

The most stable solution was one containing 0.1 per cent. sodium metabisulphite and having pH 3.5 to 3.9

Such solutions did not lose activity when autoclaved at 115 degrees C. for 30 minutes. Dilutions in normal saline containing 10^{-5} per cent. of *Noradrenalin* base lost activity on storage at room temperature for 6 hours, but if the dilution was in dextrose-saline or plasma or if ascorbic acid (10^{-9}) was present the loss in activity was much reduced, even after 9 hours. The colour changes occurring in *Noradrenalin* solutions which have lost activity are not like those occurring in adrenalin, and they are a poor guide to the loss.

M.R.C. REPORT ON ISONIAZID

The preliminary reports of American work on the use of isonicotinic acid hydrazide (isoniazid) in the treatment of tuberculosis were so impressive that the Medical Research Council (England) appointed a Tuberculosis Trials Committee to plan trials of this drug, and an interim report on its value is published in the British Medical Journal for October 4, 1952. The effectiveness of the drug was measured against that of streptomycin with p-aminosalicylic acid, and a trial, now involving over 750 patients, was begun at the end of March, 1952. The present report concerns 331 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis; for a period of three months 173 were treated with isoniazid (200 mgm. daily) and 158 with streptomycin (1 gm. daily) plus P.A.S. (20 gm. daily). Results were considered from the point of view of weight changes, temperature, sedimentation rate, radiological changes, bacterial content of sputum, and drug sensitivity. The weight changes of those patients receiving isoniazid were strikingly better than those treated with streptomycin and P.A.S., but analysis of the records showed that, in other respects, the differences in results were not statistically significant, and it was concluded that, in this short term view, isoniazid is in the same range of effectiveness as streptomycin plus P.A.S.

Preliminary reports concerning bacillary resistance have been confirmed in this trial. The emergence of resistant strains was found in 11 per cent. of cases at the end of the first month, 52 per cent. at the end of the second, and 71 per cent. at the end of the third. The possibility of preventing the development of drug resistance by giving isoniazid in combination with other drugs is being considered and results will be reported as early as possible. The report states that the indiscriminate and widespread use of isoniazid is not justified until the many problems connected with its administration are solved.—Pharm. J., October 11, 1952.

ISONIAZID IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

In *The Chemist and Druggist*, November 8, 1952, there appeared a summary of a combined clinical, pharmacological and bacteriological investigation of isoniazid carried out at Guy's Hospital, London, and reported in the *Lancet*.

Joiner and others report on a clinical investigation of the use of the drug, alone or combined with streptomycin, in pulmonary tuberculosis. In a preliminary trial twenty-four patients were paired "in terms of age and duration, degree and progression of disease." One of each pair was given 250 mgm. isoniazid daily, and the other lactose, both in capsules so labelled that the clinicians did not know which patient was receiving isoniazid. The subsequent progress of the two groups was sufficiently differentiated for nineteen correct conclusions as to the treatment out of twenty-four. The preliminary trials showed the effectiveness of the drug—based on observations of sputum—over a short period.

A main trial followed in which twelve patients (group A) each received 250 mgm. of isoniazid by mouth daily, and eleven patients (group B) each received similar doses plus streptomycin sulphate, 1 gm., intramuscularly, six days per week. Between the first and sixth weeks there was a striking improvement in each group. The improvement was maintained in group B throughout an observation period of eighteen weeks. In group A most patients reported that they felt they were relapsing during the second half of the period. Measurement, in both groups, of body weight and erythrocyte-sedimentation rate, and examination of sputum confirmed that group B fared better than group A.

The second investigation carried out by Goulding and Robson concerns the treatment of experimental corneal tuberculosis, in mice and rabbits, with isoniazid. Mice were inoculated intracorneally with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and some of these were given isoniazid in the diet and others used as controls. The animals in the control groups developed corneal lesions in the time expected, but no lesions appeared in the corneas of the treated animals until treatment had been discontinued for some time. In a similar experiment in which a culture of *M. tuberculosis* which had developed a resistance to isoniazid was used development of lesions was similar in both groups.

In the same way a comparison was made between isoniazid, streptomycin, a combination of both drugs, and a control, using a strain sensitive to either drug. The results were: Control and isoniazid groups, as above; streptomycin group, prolongation of incubation period and some curtailment of the progress of disease; isoniazid plus streptomycin group, complete absence of disease during treatment and subsequent relapse in only four out of fifteen animals. In a similar trial using PAS instead of streptomycin, animals treated with isoniazid plus PAS suffered no lesions during treatment, but within three weeks of withholding treatment lesions arose with "that vigour generally seen in untreated animals."

Of ten adult rabbits that had been inoculated with *M. tuberculosis* two were left untreated, four were given streptomycin, and four isoniazid. The control animals developed lesions after two weeks, the streptomycin-treated animals after four weeks, and in the isoniazid treated animals the disease was completely suppressed.

Sixteen with established corneal lesions from previous inoculation were divided into three groups for treatment with streptomycin, isoniazid, and both drugs together respectively. At no stage could any significant difference in response be detected between the three groups. The authors suggest that in mice isoniazid acts as a bacteriostatic and in rabbits as a bactericide. Differences in body temperature, and hence in corneal temperature, are offered as a possible explanation of the differences in the effects of isoniazid between the two species of test animals: the rabbit has a higher body temperature than the mouse.

CORTISONE AND TUBERCULOSIS

In a recent issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* three separate contributors dealt with the subject of pulmonary tuberculosis as a complication of cortisone therapy. It has been known for some time that a long course of cortisone treatment might decrease the patient's resistance to tuberculosis, and early in the present year the National Tuberculosis Association of America had issued a warning that cortisone should not be given to patients with active tuberculosis, and should be used with caution in any in whom there was a possibility of a latent infection. In the cases cited there was no evidence of such a

condition, and in each X-rays taken prior to treatment showed no evidence of lung lesions.

In one case pulmonary tuberculosis was activated in a 64-year-old woman who was receiving cortisone treatment. The second was a man who was admitted to hospital with acute rheumatoid arthritis and received a course of A.C.T.H. and cortisone. During the course of treatment he suddenly developed symptoms of pulmonary T.B., which rapidly spread, and by the end of two months he had sputum loaded with T.B. organisms, and an X-ray showed multiple cavitation of the lungs. This happened in spite of the fact that an X-ray taken on his admission showed no evidence whatever of lung disease.

The third case was a woman of 39, who had been under observation for seventeen years for debility, and who had had numerous X-rays of the chest, none of which showed any trace of disease. Because of a severe rheumatoid arthritis she was treated with cortisone for about four months, and good results were recorded. Two months later a relapse necessitated a further course of treatment, during which she developed symptoms of pneumonia, which got worse, and two months later she died from acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

Naturally these experiences have given rise to some concern and particular attention is now being given to the chain of circumstances leading to this sad end. The seriousness of the position is such that it is now recommended that patients who are considered suitable subjects for cortisone treatment should be carefully examined to ascertain whether any active or latent tuberculosis is present before embarking on a course of treatment.—"The Retail Chemist," July, 1952.

NITROGEN MUSTARD TREATMENT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

By C. J. Diaz, E. L. Garcia, A. Marchante and J. Perianes (J. Amer. med. Ass., 1951, 147, 1418).

Since a relationship can be observed between the effects produced by cortisone and corticotrophin (ACTH) and those of nitrogen mustard, two patients with rheumatoid arthritis were treated by injections of 6 mg. of nitrogen mustard. No details are given of the form, frequency or route of the injections or of the duration of the treatment. In each case after the second injection the patients became free from pain; there was considerable reduction in joint swellings, and movement of limbs, where it was not prevented by bony ankylosis, was restored. The improvement had been retained one month and two months respectively after treatment had been stopped. Subsequently seven further cases were treated. There was complete disappearance of pain, and recovery of joint movements in four. In two others improvement was less obvious owing to bony ankylosis or irreversible muscular retraction, and the remaining case showed improvement in that pain disappeared and the exudative condition regressed. The treatment causes a drop in the eosinophil count from 100-200 to 20-50 by about the third injection. The sedimentation rate at first increases and then falls, but does not become normal. Elimination of 17-ketosteroids is increased. Nitrogen mustard was also tried in two patients with prolonged status asthmaticus, the dyspnoea disappearing after the first injection.—"J. Pharm., Pharmacol." iv (1952), 11, 1006.

ASSESSMENT OF COUGH-SUPPRESSING DRUGS

By B. R. Hillis (Lancet, 1952, 262, 1230).

Although the so-called reflex expectorants are widely used there is no evidence that they increase the flow

of secretion from the bronchial mucosa. In troublesome cough reliance is placed on opiates and synthetic analgesics which depress the cough centre in the medulla. There is no doubt about their value, but all produce side effects such as nausea and drowsiness, and there is no objective evidence of their relative value. An investigation was therefore carried out to determine the relative merits of the cough suppressants in common use. A long nasopharyngeal sprayer with a small adjustable nozzle was bent so that it could be inserted over the root of the tongue into the lower pharynx, and an extensive series of tests lasting over a year was carried out on the same individual, aged 42, who could tolerate the sprayer in his unanaesthetised pharynx for several hours. The larynx was then sprayed with irritant solutions to provoke coughing. Peppermint water and ether were found most convenient for this purpose. The efficiency of cough suppressants in common use was then determined by ascertaining the number of insufflations required to produce coughing before and after a dose of the drug under test. Control experiments were made throughout by using the identical methods after administration of an inert substance, namely physiological saline solution. The results are shown graphically and are analysed statistically. Morphine, diamorphine and amidone were found to be potent cough suppressants. No evidence was obtained that codeine had any effect other than the psychological factor. An unexpected finding was the great importance of the psychological factor, although the investigator took care to give no indication as to the expected potency of any preparation being given. This lends support to the view that the placebo has considerable importance in therapeutics.—"J. Pharm. and Pharmacol." iv (1952), 10, 791.

INJECTION OF CALCIUM LAEVULINATE

Avoidance of Traces of Calcium Carbonate.

By F. Ernerfeldt and E. Sandell
(Pharm. Acta Helvet., 1952, 27, 48)

After autoclaving a 10 per cent. solution of calcium laevulinate there is a slight turbidity which consists of calcium carbonate. Attempts were made to prevent this by excluding atmospheric carbon dioxide, by the addition of a small amount of hydrochloric acid, or by the use of ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid, but were unsuccessful. Apparently the formation of calcium carbonate is associated with a slight decomposition of the laevulinic acid resulting from oxidation during the heating. By the addition of 0.1 g. of ascorbic acid per l. it is possible to prepare ampoules in which there is not deposition.—"J. Pharm. and Pharmacol." iv (1952), 10, 788.

THE CHEMISTRY AND USES OF MUSTARD

By J. W. Corran, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

(From the Journal of The Royal Institute of Chemistry, June, 1952)

Although mustard and its virtues have been known since very early times it was only during the reign of George III, it became widely popular as a condiment. Since then, in one form or another, mustard has been a common flavouring adjunct throughout the world. There are a number of varieties cultivated, the most important being the English white and brown seeds (*Brassica Alba* and *Nigra*), Indian Mustard (*Brassica juncea*) and Chinese Mustard. It needs a rich soil, and in England it is found in the eastern counties. The English seed is harvested in August and September,

and is dried for storage. The manufacture involves the crushing of the seed and separating the flour by careful sifting. The milling of mustard is made difficult by the high vegetable oil content, which contributes one-third of the weight of the flour.

The mustard flour of commerce is practically always a blend of the flour obtained from white and brown seeds. These seeds differ in size and appearance, the white seed being similar to radish, whilst the brown resembles cabbage seed.

During the milling of mustard the main by-product is mustard bran. This, on hydraulic pressure, yields a low quality vegetable oil and a cake which is very popular with farmers who are troubled with wire-worms in their soil. This cake appears to be relished by wire-worms, who therefore leave alone the particular crop under cultivation. The white mustard bran contains a mucilaginous substance which is responsible for the particular consistency observed in stone-ground French mustards.

Mustard flour in the dry state possesses no pungency. It contains, however, two glycosides, one from white mustard and one from brown. It also contains an enzyme, myrosin. When water is added to mustard these glycosides, under the catalytic influence of myrosin, are split by hydrolysis. The glycoside in brown mustard is sinigrin, which on hydrolysis yields glucose, potassium hydrogen sulphate and allyl isothiocyanate, better known as volatile oil of mustard. This is the ingredient obtained from mustard flour that possesses the well-known tear-producing properties. This particular pungent principle is well known and can be prepared in the pure state and readily estimated chemically by distillation. It exhibits the characteristics of a true essential oil. The corresponding glycoside in white mustard is sinalbin, which yields, on hydrolysis, glucose, the acid sulphate of the organic base sinapin and a non-volatile pungent principle, p-hydroxybenzyl isothiocyanate. This substance has never been isolated in the pure state, and until recently there was no method for its estimation. It possesses throat heat only and is somewhat unstable. Nevertheless it is as important in the condimental field as the better known volatile oil. Thus, whereas normal quality English brown flour can produce about 1.4 per cent. volatile oil of mustard, English white mustard flour will produce about 3.2 per cent. of p-hydroxybenzyl mustard oil.

Since the development of these two pungent principles is dependent on the presence of the enzyme myrosin, any influence which inactivates myrosin, such as excessive heat, will suppress the formation of pungency in mustard. Mustard flour is best known for its condimental uses; it has, however, certain other useful but little known properties which add to its commercial importance. Thus in edible emulsions the stability of the oil-in-water emulsion is essential. Mustard can play an important part in combating the unstabilising influences of these emulsifying agents which produce water-in-oil emulsions. Thus mustard, when used with egg yolk in mayonnaise, adds considerably to its stability. Moreover, like most surface-active emulsifying agents, mustard has useful absorptive qualities. It is used in fermentation industries for removing slight degrees of mustiness.

The pungent principles of mustard have been shown to possess fungicidal properties. Indeed, it can be safely claimed that mustard, through its pungent principles, is probably the most powerful natural edible preservative known, and is largely responsible for the freedom from spoilage of such articles as pickles and sauces, of which it is a constituent.

A further use of mustard, in the wine industry, is to preserve the wine from unwanted fermentation during the transport of the must, and it is also used for the

treatment of wine before bottling, to prevent secondary fermentation.

In the field of human diseases mustard flour, by virtue of its pungent principles, has in the past been used to some extent for the treatment of human fungus diseases, such as athlete's foot, Bengal and Singapore rot, and dhobi's itch. It is known that the pungent principle of mustard will inhibit the growth of the dermophyta *in vitro*. In this connection both the volatile oil of mustard and the pungent principle of white mustard are effective.

Other well-known uses of mustard in the medical field are the concentrated preparations of mustard such as plasters or poultices for the relief of pain and of congestion. The virtue of the mustard poultice for the treatment of such conditions as neuralgia, stiffness and blilblains, lies in its rapidity of action. Here the active factor is the volatile oil of mustard, but such preparations should not be applied to the skin for more than 15 minutes, owing to the danger of blistering.

THE HUMAN LIFE SPAN—RUSSIAN CLAIMS

The Value of Soda Baths.

A claim that 150 to 160 years may be a conservative estimate of the possible life span of human beings has been made on the Moscow radio, according to the "Manchester Guardian." Lepeshinskaya, Soviet cytologist, is reported to have told the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, that records show more than 40,000 centenarians in the Ukraine, with numerous cases of people 150 or more years of age.

The explanation for the death of the majority of people at 70 or earlier requires a study of the processes taking place in human organisms, "taking into consideration its dependence on external conditions," Lepeshinskaya is reported to have said. The changes were partially explained by the action of albuminous molecules which "collide and merge, losing half of their electric charge, and becoming denser, thereby causing a lowering of metabolism. Such is the process of growing older in albumins, a process which takes place of its own accord, but which is capable of being accelerated or slowed down under various external influences." This was not to be considered as a complete explanation of senility, according to the speaker.

Further quotations were as follows:

One of the main characteristics of old age is the intensification of the development of connective tissue resulting in sclerosis of blood vessels and all organs. Sclerosis of the liver, for instance, is characterised by wrinkling of the cells, the diminution of the number and the growth of connective tissues. A similar process takes place in the brain, lowering the mental capacity and weakening the memory. But the growing density and the ageing of albumin and the lowering of metabolism also depends on a number of other causes—all sorts of poisoning, infectious diseases, excesses in food, over-strain, alcoholism or nervous disturbances.

How, then, can we avert premature senility? First, we must delay the ageing of albumins—their growing denser—and combat the densities which have already formed.

In this connection we have carried out interesting experiments on the membranes of the red corpuscles of the blood. Having introduced in a drop of blood a 1 per cent. solution of soda, we watched its effect under a microscope. It was found that under the influence of soda the membranes of the red blood corpuscles become younger. These experiments have also been carried out on frogs; soda was injected under their skin, and the result was the same. Further, we placed several tad-

poles in a 1 per cent. solution of soda. We found that the development of tadpoles in the solution was much quicker than in pure water. Moreover, we injected two drops of soda solution daily into hens' eggs. Chickens hatched from such eggs one day earlier than from others, and were more hardy. We also studied the influence of a 1 per cent. solution of soda on beetroot seeds; the treated seeds produced 40 per cent. higher crops than others.

These experiments stimulated us to check our discoveries on the human organism. I carried out the first experiment on myself. I took soda baths two or three times a week, using 60 to 70 grams of soda in water at a temperature of 34 degrees to 35 degrees C. Altogether I took 15 baths, staying 15 to 20 minutes in each, and my colleagues began to do likewise. These experiments confirmed the positive influence of soda on the metabolism of the human organism. The use of soda baths resulted in a quick disappearance of fat, especially on the stomach; the resolution of old scars and a general increase in fitness, but the use of soda baths still demands thorough clinical examination. They can be taken only under a doctor's instructions. An analysis of the blood should be made before and after 10 to 15 baths.

The speech was concluded with some comments on the effect of social conditions, stating that working people age prematurely under capitalism, but under socialism every care is taken to improve individual health.—"Chemical and Engineering News," September 22, 1952.

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA, 1948

Amendments.

(Official from December 12, 1952.)

Page 337, lines 5 to 7 (from foot).

MEL DEPURATUM. OPTICAL ROTATION.

The statement is amended to: After decolourising with decolourising charcoal if necessary, +0.6 deg. to -4 deg., corresponding to a specific rotation of +3 deg. to -20 deg. for the original purified honey, page 717.

Page 424.

POTASSII ACETAS. The following requirement is added:—

SODIUM. to 3 ml. of a 10 per cent. w/v solution in water, add 1.5 ml. of water, 1.0 ml. of alcohol (95 per cent.) and 3.0 ml. of solution of potassium antimonate, and allow to stand. No white crystalline precipitate or sediment is visible to the naked eye within 15 minutes.

Page 425.

POTASSII BICARBONAS. The following requirement is added:—

SODIUM. To 3 ml. of a 10 per cent. w/v solution in water, add 0.5 ml. of water, 2.0 ml. of alcohol (95 per cent.), and 3.0 ml. of solution of potassium antimonate, and allow to stand. No white crystalline precipitate or sediment is visible to the naked eye within 15 minutes.

Page 426.

POTASSII BROMIDUM. The following requirement is added:—

SODIUM. Complies with the test for SODIUM described under Potassii Bicarbonas.

Page 428, lines 23 and 24.

POTASSII CHLORIDUM. Sodium.

Delete the statement and insert: "Complies with the test for SODIUM described under Potassii Bicarbonas."

Page 428.

POTASSII CITRAS. The following requirement is added:—

SODIUM. To 3 ml. of a 5 per cent. w/v solution in water, add 1.0 ml. of water, 1.5 ml. of alcohol (95 per cent.), and 3.0 ml. of solution of potassium antimonate, and allow to stand. No white crystalline precipitate or sediment is visible to the naked eye within 15 minutes.

Page 429.

POTASSII HYDROXIDUM. The following requirement is added:—

SODIUM. To 3 ml. of a 10 per cent. w/v solution in water, add 1.0 ml. of water, 1.5 ml. of alcohol (95 per cent.), and 3.0 ml. of solution of potassium antimonate, and allow to stand. No white crystalline precipitate or sediment is visible to the naked eye within 15 minutes.

Page 430.

POTASSII IODIDUM. The following requirement is added:—

SODIUM. Complies with the test for SODIUM described under Potassii Bicarbonas.

Page 431.

POTASSII NITRAS. The following requirement is added:—

SODIUM. Complies with the test SODIUM described under Potassii Bicarbonas.

Page 600, lines 4 and 5 (from foot).

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMONIATI.

ASSAY. For "2 ml. of solution of potassium iodide," read "2 g. of potassium iodide."

Page 669. Appendix I.

The following are added:—

POTASSIUM ANTIMONATE: $K_3SbO_3 \cdot H_2O$.

Contains not less than 40.0 per cent. of Sb.

Description: A white crystalline powder.

Solubility: Soluble in 50 parts of water; very slowly soluble in the cold, but rapidly soluble on boiling.

Assay: Dissolve about 0.3 g., accurately weighed, in 100 ml. of water, add 2 ml. of dilute hydrochloric acid, and pass in hydrogen sulphide until the antimony is completely precipitated; add 2 ml. of hydrochloric acid and again pass in hydrogen sulphide. Boil, filter, wash the precipitate with hot water saturated with hydrogen sulphide, and dissolve the precipitate in 25 ml. of hydrochloric acid. Boil to remove hydrogen sulphide and dilute to 50 ml. with water. Add 2 g. of sodium potassium tartrate, neutralise carefully with sodium carbonate, add 2 g. of sodium bicarbonate, and titrate with N/10 iodine, using mucilage of starch as indicator. Each ml. of N/10 iodine is equivalent to 0.006088 g. of Sb.

POTASSIUM ANTIMONATE, SOLUTION OF: Boil 2 g. of potassium antimonate with 95 ml. of water until dissolved. Cool rapidly and add 50 ml. of solution of potassium hydroxide and 5 ml. of N/1 sodium hydroxide. Allow to stand for 24 hours, filter, and add sufficient water to produce 150 ml.

Sensitivity: To 10 ml. add 7 ml. of a 0.5845 per cent. w/v solution of sodium chloride in water; a white crystalline precipitate is formed within 15 minutes.

Solution of Potassium Antimonate should be freshly prepared.



Applied Pharmaceutics

A Section devoted to problems of every-day practice.

Advisory Panel: N. C. Manning, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, B. G. De Lacy, A. T. S. Sissons.

THIS MONTH:

- Fading of Colour of Crystal Violet in Zinc Cream on Storage.
- Zinc Sulphate, Boracic and Sodium Sulphacetamide.
- Water Soluble Gel Base for Skin Sterilisation.
- Unusual Prescription for "Napkin Rinse."

Fading of Colour of Crystal Violet in Zinc Cream on Storage.

Under local normal conditions of storage it has been found that Zinc Cream, A.P.F., containing 0.02 per cent. Crystal Violet becomes quite white in approximately four weeks; and containing 1 per cent., definite fading of the violet colour of the cream occurs in the same period of time.

A similar phenomenon has been noticed and reported by "B. Pharm."

The explanation may be as follows:—

Crystal Violet is chemically hexamethyl para-rosaniline chloride, an ionisable salt which in aqueous solution acts as a dye. The dye base is basic in nature and is precipitated by alkalis — a reaction readily observed in vitro.

On standing, the molecule of the dye base undergoes a change in structure with a rearrangement of bonds between the carbon atoms of the benzene ring (refer structural formulae below), thereby losing its "quino-noid" structure and hence its ability to act as a dye; and so it becomes colourless.

This reaction and change in structure of the molecule of dye base may be represented as follows:—

Colourless base. Note rearrangement bonds in ring A.

Therefore the gradual fading of the violet colour of Zinc Cream containing Crystal Violet (or Gentian

Violet) may be due to the reaction between the Crystal Violet and the excess Calcium Hydroxide present after its interaction with the free fatty acids of the oil used in the manufacture of Zinc Cream.

Note 1.—There is a slight, but noticeable reappearance of colour when the decolourised form of the above Cream is rubbed on the skin. Does the acidity of skin secretion (pH = 5.4 (average) tend to reverse the reaction of the dye with Calcium Hydroxide?

Note 2.—"F.T.H."² states "that the following formula, which contains no lime water and has a pH of 5, also fades on storage:—

R Zinc Oxide
Calamine 240 grains
Gentian Violet 1-10,000 to 8 fl. oz."

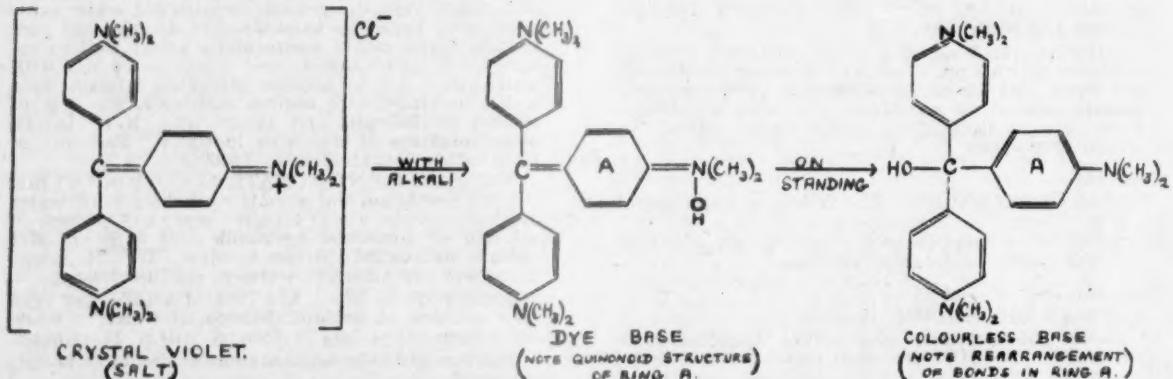
The writer suggests that adsorption, as well as alkalinity, may play a part in the fading of the above preparations.

1. "Pharm. Journal," 1951, 167, p. 404.
2. "Pharm. Journal," 1951, 167, p. 461.

—E.M.W. (Vic.)

The fading of these creams is most noticeable where the cream makes contact with the glass jar. This perhaps could be an additive effect of alkali.

It is suggested that pharmacists inform patients that the colour of such creams may fade on storage, but may reappear upon application to the skin.



Zinc Sulphate, Boracic and Sodium Sulphacetamide.

As an oculist I have received conflicting information about the compatibility of the drugs Zinc Sulphate, Boric Acid and Sodium Sulphacetamide when ordered in eye-drops.

Most pharmacists draw my attention to the incompatibility, which is apparently well known, but not a few have prepared for my patient a clear "eye-drop," with no sign of precipitation at all.

Being a pharmacist as well as an oculist, I prepared some of these eye-drops, and was surprised to find that a clear solution resulted. One possible point of importance was that I used a C.P. sample of Zinc Sulphate instead of the ordinary B.P. quality. Could the purity of the Zinc Sulphate be significant?

—A.C. (Vic.).

From a preliminary look at this problem, the precipitate seems to form:—

- (i) According to the concentration of the drugs.
- (ii) According to the order of mixing.

We shall publish some details later, but meanwhile the experience and comments of pharmacists are invited.

Another point of interest is that some solutions which remained quite clear, gave a heavy precipitate on subjecting the finished drops to thirty minutes' boiling. However, on all occasions this precipitate redissolved on cooling.



Water Soluble Gel Base for Skin Sterilisation.

A good formula for such a gel is as follows:—

Methylcellulose	10 g.
Glycerin	10 g.
Water to	100 g.

The advantages are:—

- (i) A very good "spread."
- (ii) No "stickiness" on the skin.
- (iii) No troublesome "partition effects."
- (iv) Wide compatibility with germicides.
- (v) The glycerin acts very satisfactorily as a humectant.
- (vi) To such a formula, 50 per cent. w/w Alcohol, 90 per cent. or 50 per cent. w/w Isopropyl Alcohol can be added — the result being a type of "solid alcohol."

—S.D.R. (Vic.).

When making gels of the above type with a high alcohol content it is necessary to use a good grade of Methylcellulose. The "neppy" varieties are difficult to incorporate. Stirring the gel with a short glass rod expedites the hydration.



Unusual Prescription for "Napkin Rinse."

The following prescription may prove interesting because of its unusual character:—

Baby Young:

R
Sol. Hydrarg. Perchlor, 1 in 20
Mitte 8 fl. oz.

Sig. dilute to give a final dilution of 1 in 4000 and use as a napkin rinse.

The points are as follows:—

- (i) The directions were changed to "one tablespoonful diluted to five pints with water, to be used as a napkin rinse."
- (ii) Liq. Caerul (A.P.F.) was used to colour the solution. In the 8 fl. oz. bottle, $\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz. Liq. Caerul was used.

—R.K.E. (Vic.).

STABILISING PENICILLIN SOLUTIONS

The following summarised account of a paper read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference is taken from *The Alchemist*, September, 1952.

Penicillin salts in aqueous solution decompose rapidly, and the more concentrated solutions of highly purified crystalline penicillin salts, which are now widely prescribed, are less stable than weaker solutions of less pure salts. R. J. Hobbs et al. (Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.) reported some preliminary work on the stabilisation of penicillin solutions with hexamine, in an attempt to find a suitable solution for use in, say, hospitals where penicillin is dissolved in a sterile vehicle before being sent to the wards or out-patients' department. Hexamine is of low toxicity, easy to obtain in a pure state, reasonably cheap, easy to sterilise, and, in the amounts likely to be used, pharmacologically inert. Stability tests were carried out with solutions of sodium benzylpenicillin to which hexamine had been added. Hexamine was found to stabilise both buffered and non-buffered solutions, but the optimum effect was seen in the presence of citrate when the penicillin and hexamine were present in equimolecular proportions.

Hexamine also prevented the discolouration of solutions during their effective life and retarded the appearance of unsightly greasy films on the surface of silicone-treated vials. The addition of hexamine at optimum concentration to buffered penicillin solutions containing 100,000 i.u. per ml. more than doubled the time for which the solutions could be kept at room temperature without significant loss of potency, and trebled the effective storage time in a refrigerator. Solutions containing 100,000 or 200,000 units per ml. prepared in the following aqueous vehicle could be stored in a refrigerator twice as long as normal buffered solutions:—

Hexamine	0.5 per cent.
Sodium citrate	0.3 per cent.
Phenylmercuric Nitrate	0.001 per cent.

The authors discussed several possible explanations for the behaviour of the hexamine. The liberation of appreciable amounts of formaldehyde is described as unlikely, but the hexamine may modify one of the breakdown products of the soluble sodium salt. Another possibility is that hexamine forms a compound with sodium penicillin.

NARCOTIC DRUG CONTROL IN U.S.A.

At a recent luncheon meeting Dr. Roy A. Bowers, Dean of the Rutgers University College of Pharmacy, said that the whole legitimate narcotic distribution system in U.S.A. was carried on in such a way that it was rare for dope peddlers to get drugs through legitimate channels.

In referring to the fact that all habit-forming and dangerous drugs are now required to be labelled with the following statement: "Caution: Federal law forbids dispensing without a prescription," he went on to say, "If you ask your pharmacist for one of these drugs, he is compelled to require a prescription for it. Further, if you want a prescription refilled and it happens to be for one of the restricted drugs, the pharmacist must call the doctor for an authorisation to refill it."

"All of this red tape is annoying to both the pharmacist and the public, but it is done in your interest. His services are available to you seven days a week from morning to evening and he is prepared by education and experience to give you all the advice and information on drugs that you need. He charges no fee for this service. He makes his living from the profits on the products which you buy from him and the prescriptions which he fills for you."

"So much is available to you for so little. You may be able to purchase many drug products outside of pharmacies, and, although it is perfectly legitimate for non-pharmacies to sell some drug items, please remember only the pharmacist is in a position to advise you on drugs. The pharmacist and the physician work hand in hand for the benefit of the public's health."

Pharmaceutical Benefits Act

Amendments to the Table

The following amendments, effective from January 1, 1953, are notified in circular No. 27:—

Item No.	Item Name	s. d.
2	ADRENALIN HYDROCHLORIDE— Amend price as follows:— D.H.A.	
11	AUREOMYCIN— Amend price as follows:— 100 mg. cap.	25 for 43 4
52	ERGOT (Prepared)— Amend basic price as follows:— 2½ gr. tab.	25 for 5 8
72	HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE— Amend price as follows:— Faulding	
86	MEPACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE— Add the following:— Avlon	20 for 1 8
117	PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID— Amend basic price as follows:— 0.5 G. tab.	500 for 80 0
	Amend price as follows:— Andrews	
	0.5 G. tab.	500 for 80 0

119	PENICILLIN— Add the following:— Glaxo	
	6, ..., 2,000,000 U amp.	1 for 13 0
146	SODIUM AUROTHIOMALATE (Aqueous)— Amend price as follows:— 0.2 G. amp.	1 for 8 4
147	SODIUM AUROTHIOMALATE (Oily)— Amend price as follows:— 0.2 G. amp.	1 for 8 4
151	SODIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE— Add the following:— Boots	
	200, 1, 1.5 G. cachet	50 for 26 8
	Amend price as follows:— Andrews	
	7½ gr. tab.	50 for 80 0
158	SULPHAGUANIDINE— Add the following:— Nicholas	
	100, 1, 7½ gr. tab.	100 for 8 4
	Tabloid	
	100, 1, 7½ gr. tab.	100 for 8 4
168A	TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE— Amend prices as follows:— Perandren	
	25 mg. per 1 cc. amp.	10 for 56 8
	50 mg. per 1 cc. amp.	12 for 120 0
	50 mg. per cc., 10 cc. vial	1 for 110 0
	Testoviron	
	25 mg. per 1 cc. amp.	20 for 112 0
	50 mg. per 1 cc. amp.	20 for 200 0
	50 mg. per cc., 10 cc. vial	1 for 110 0

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181	VITAMIN B12—	Amend basic prices as follows:—	Amendments to List of Prescriptions Under National Health (Medicines for Pensioners) Regulations.
	10 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 8 0	Page 97
	Amend prices as follows:—		CREMOR PENICILLINI, B.P.
	D.H.A.		Amend 500 units per gram to 1,000 units per gram.
	10 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 8 0	Page 106
	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 16 8	UNGUENTUM PENICILLINI, B.P.
	Proprietary Index—		Amend 500 units per gram to 1,000 units per gram.
	Delete the following:—		
	Quinacrine	86	

The following amendments effective from February 1, 1953, notified in Circular No. 28:—

Item No.	Item Name		s. d.
16	CALCIUM GLUCONATE	Add the following:— Ebcuin	6 . . . 10%, 10cc. amp.
23	CHLOROQUINE	Amend basic price as follows:—	6 for 8 0
		0.2 G. tab.	100 . . . 36 8
36	DIGITOXIN	Amend price as follows:— Nivaquine	0.2 G. tab.
37A	DIHYDROCODEINONE TARTRATE	Add the following:— Nativelle	100 . . . 36 8
		Delete "Faulding" in Column 2 and substitute "Hycodin."	100 . . . 8 0
50	EPHEDRINE SULPHATE	Amend basic price as follows:—	1/2 gr. hypo. tab.
		Amend price as follows:— Faulding	20 . . . 2 4
51	ERGOMETRINE MALEATE	Add the following:— Bull	1/2 gr. hypo. tab.
		0.5 mg. per 1cc. I.M.	20 . . . 3 4
89	MERSALYL	Add the following:— Bull	6 . . . 1cc. amp.
		2cc. amp.	6 . . . 5 0
92	METHYL ATROPINE NITRATE	Amend basic price as follows:—	0.001 G. tab.
		Amend price as follows:— Eumydri	6 . . . 5 7
94	MORPHINE SULPHATE	Add the following basic price:—	0.001 G. tab.
		Amend price as follows:— Faulding	20 . . . 6 0
		Amend basic price as follows:—	1/2 gr. per cc. 10 cc. vial
		Add the following:— Tabloid	12 . . . 4 8
		Amend basic price as follows:— Tabloid	1/2 gr. per cc. 10 cc. vial
101	MORPHINE WITH ATROPINE (G)	Add the following:— Tabloid	1/2 gr. per cc. 10 cc. vial
115	PAPAVERETUM	Add the following:— Bull	20 . . . 2 7
123	PHEMITONE	Amend price as follows:— Faulding	6 . . . 5 0
126	PHTHALYSULPHATHIAZOLE	Add the following:— Sulfathalidine	3 gr. tab.
132	PROCaine PENICILLIN (CRYSTALLINE)	Add the following:— Avloprocil N.A.	100 . . . 16 0
137	PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE	Add the following:— Bull	100 . . . 24 5
138	QUINIDINE SULPHATE	Amend basic price as follows:—	1 . . . 4 0
		Amend price as follows:— D.H.A.	6 . . . 17 4
		Add the following:— Tabloid	3 gr. tab.
151	SODIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE	Amend basic price as follows:—	100 . . . 21 4
		Add the following:— Andrews	100 . . . 21 4
154	SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE	Add the following:— Sulfasuxidine	100 . . . 21 4
166	SULPHONAMIDES MIXED (B) Three Sulphonamides.	Delete "Sulphatrie" in column 2 and substitute "Sulphacompound Tres."	1.5G cachet
181	VITAMIN B12	Add the following:— Intravite B12	200 . . . 100 0
		Bull	100 . . . 31 7
		3, 1, 50γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 . . . 16 0
		6, 1, 20γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 . . . 10 8
		3, 1, 50γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 . . . 14 0
		1, 1, 100γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 . . . 30 0
182	VITAMIN K (AQUEOUS)	Amend price as follows:— Heptamin	20γ per 1 cc. amp.
		Add the following:— Bull	6 . . . 9 8
		6, 1, 5 mg. per 1 cc. amp.	6 . . . 6 8
		6, 1, 10 mg. per 1 cc. amp.	6 . . . 6 8
		6, 1, 75 mg. per 1 cc. amp.	6 . . . 15 0

Proprietary Index

Add the following:—

Avloprocil NA	132
Ebcuin	136
Hycodin	37A
Sulfathalidine	126
Sulfasuxidine	154

Amend the following:—

"Sulphatrie" to "Sulphacompound Tres."

AMENDMENTS TO "NOTES FOR APPROVED CHEMISTS."

Page 106—Add the following Manufacturer and Code:—
Sharpe and Dohme Inc.—S.D.

The Social Sciences

Fellowship Lectures in South Australia—Continued

Lecture 6: The Importance of Intelligence

Communication between individuals depends very largely upon the intelligence or the ability to analyse and reason about both material and abstract things. Persons of different degrees of intelligence may therefore have difficulty in communicating one with the other because there is no common mental level.

Note: Demonstrated many times a day in a suburban pharmacy.

Human beings have but little intuitive instinct to lead them out of dangerous situations, but their intelligence or reasoning powers frequently provide adequate solutions of problems.

In the measuring of intelligence we must be able to distinguish between "What is intelligent behaviour?" and "What is stupid and unintelligent behaviour?"

For example, a human being lost in the bush may be able to find a way out by the application of local or general knowledge, e.g., the finding of the points of the compass by observation of the path of the sun or the observation of peculiar growths on trees which indicate the path of the sun and so the compass points. This is intelligent behaviour—a human with little intelligence would most likely walk around in circles.

Obviously the ability of individuals to reason or apply their intelligence varies markedly, and this factor explains the marked difference in individuals responsible for the buying of merchandise for sale in a business concern.

Buying requires the consideration of many factors, e.g., the chances of future shortages; the storage space available; the amount of money involved; the rapidity of sales, etc., each of which require to be reasoned out and considered if a sensible result is to be achieved in those cases where prior experience is not available.

Other considerations which must be taken into account are people's needs, economic needs, seasonal demand, etc.

Stupid behaviour here would be non-reasoning in the case at all. Often, however, one reasons intuitively and is unconscious of the steps taken. Many people act somewhere in between these two levels.

Each factor has to be intelligently considered, both alone and in the effect each factor has upon the other factors present, and so the basic element in intelligent behaviour is the **perception of relationship** of the factors which bear upon the problem.

Animal Intelligence

Cattell, in "Your Mind and Mine," dealt with this matter in Chapters 2 and 3, and the idea was well illustrated by the classic experiment with a chimpanzee to test animal intelligence.

The test consisted of placing food, a banana, out of reach and providing two sticks capable of being jointed together to form one stick long enough to knock down the banana.

The degree of intelligence is indicated by the time required for the monkey to perceive the relationship between the distance and the characteristics of the two sticks on hand. By joining the sticks the monkey was finally able to retrieve the banana.

In humans many judgments are entirely intuitive, and the reason for them cannot be discerned or found. These subjective judgments may not give a true picture of the intelligence of the individual. The peculiar trends or aptitudes of the person concerned may not

be characteristic of others and so the lack of response of the individual may be misjudged unless care is exercised.

Note.—The quiet customer is frequently a challenge to the intuitive judgment of the pharmacist. Quietness does not necessarily indicate lack of knowledge or what is more important, lack of intelligence.

Types of Intelligence.

Intelligent behaviour is either—

Overt—can be observed—is outward behaviour, e.g., fitting parts of a machine together so that it will work.

Cover—no outward action—but a symbol of it, e.g., reasoning.

In practical affairs, it is often difficult to determine intelligence, but one can usually form some judgment, e.g., class one as imbecile, normal or genius.

If one can distinguish between average and above average, one's judgment could be said to be refined.

It is easy to judge outstanding intelligence, either above or below average.

Most judgments, as said earlier, are intuitive, and as such are made without conscious reasons. It may not always be possible to give any reasons, for it may be reasoning of the subconscious mind. One may think that one has reasons, but again it is often only rationalisation.

Objective Intelligence Tests

The French Government sought some way of ensuring correct judgment of defectives and normals, and Binet undertook the task of trying to decide this question, i.e., test of intelligence.

The efforts of the children or the mental aspects associated with their biological behaviour were used to test their intelligence or reasoning powers so as to be free of the older system of depending entirely upon the opinion of the observer of the child.

This system as originated by Binet, experimented with children of different **chronological** age groups.

Eventually he evolved a scale of **mental** ages by setting up a number of tests or tasks as standards capable of being overcome by the natural intelligence of normal children in a number of age groups.

These standard tasks were then given to other children and their individual mental age assessed against the normal mental age for children of a like chronological age.

There are today many modifications of the system originated by Binet just over 25 years ago. The past two decades has brought an increasing realisation of the importance of being able to assess the ability of children in an entirely objective manner, free of opinion and prejudice.

Today one of the most popular systems is that of Terman, an American who, in 1913, introduced a new idea, "the I.Q. or intelligence quotient"—the applying of the mental age to the chronological age.

The I.Q. of any child is found by setting a series of standard tasks and observing the time the child requires to complete the work and the accuracy of the result.

Tables derived by giving the same test to a large number of normally intelligent children then allow the mental age of the child being tested to be read off.

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TRW A1

The I.Q. is found by dividing the found mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100, and so—

$$\text{I.Q. or Intelligence Quotient} = \frac{\text{Mental age}}{\text{Chronological age}} \times 100$$

e.g., Bright child 12 yrs. mental age 100
$$\frac{10 \text{ yrs. Chron. age}}{1} = \text{I.Q. of 120}$$

Average person's I.Q. is therefore 100.

Slow child 5 yrs. mental age 100
$$\frac{10 \text{ yrs Chron. age}}{1} = \text{I.Q. of 50}$$

I.Q. of 50 in legal terms is an imbecile or mental defective.

Moron or 3 years mental age 100
idiot
$$\frac{12 \text{ yrs. Chron. age}}{1} = \text{I.Q. of 25}$$

The I.Q. system can only be used for children—must be varied for adults.

Evaluating the Tests.

In considering I.Q., two things must be thoroughly understood: they are—

(1) The I.Q. of any child does NOT alter with the chronological age—ratio is constant. A child of 5 is given tasks appropriate to that age, but at 10 years would be given different tasks. Each result is assessed in the relative age group, and the tasks given. If the I.Q. when young is, say, 120, this ratio is carried on into life.

(2) As the child grows older the capacity for intelligent behaviour increases up to about 16 years in most individuals (a few increase over the next 4 or 5 years also).

Beyond that stage intellectual capacity does NOT increase, although the individual acquires more and more experience, and usually more and more wisdom.

The I.Q. formula is, therefore, not applicable to most children in their upper teens or to adults.

Note.—Students early divide into those who must plod and labour in studying dispensing problems, and those who can reason out new difficulties with lesser strain.

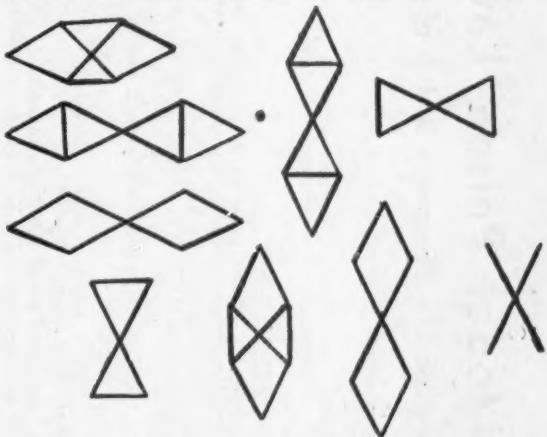
As stated earlier, the intelligence ceased to grow at about 16 years, and the capacity to solve problems, etc., is normally at its peak from 16-21 years, with a gradual increase between the lower and higher ages.

A gradual decline starts about the age of 40 years, and continues with age, though very gradually.

One is born with a certain intellectual capacity, and one cannot increase it. However, one's willingness or not to use their full intellectual capacity determines the result on which the outsider forms his judgment of their ability.

The lecturer then gave the group a test involving the elucidation of a simple letter code and the solving of a diagrammatic test.

TREASURE BURIED HERE
CODE QOBXPROB YROFBA EBOB
DECODE ELJB = HOME
FIND FIGURE COMMON TO ALL DIAGRAMS



Note.—Adults familiar with crossword puzzles and general knowledge tests would have a great advantage in these tests as compared with those who were not familiar with the systems.

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A Suggested Model Poison Law

(Prepared by E. F. Lipsham at the request of The Pharmacy Board of South Australia.)

In Australia, the project of a model form of poison law has been hampered by the absence of power at a Federal level to overcome the wide differences in the various State enactments.

The State laws vary because of the large number of poisons, their varying toxicity, and the multiple uses of some poisons, notably those having a use in primary production as well as in medicine. All of these factors contribute to the complexity of lists or schedules used in State legislation: these lists are confusing, not only to local residents, but to manufacturers in other States.

Any form of poison law should embrace at the outset **FIVE** major principles: these are

1. All safeguards should be directed towards conveying adequate warning **at the point of use** because there is greater danger with persons who are not familiar with the correct handling of poisons. Primary consideration is therefore necessary with labels and containers.
2. The major subdivisions of poisons must be on a basis of use and not entirely on potency.
3. The potential use should decide the class of vendor (both wholesale and retail) who should handle any specific poison.
4. All vendors should sell only within a definite range of poisons.
5. An adequate definition of wholesale dealing is essential so that sales by individual wholesalers and/or manufacturers may be restricted to one or **more** of the following groups of purchasers:
 - (a) to other wholesalers to ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ gain.
 - (b) to retail vendors.
 - (c) to consumers who use specific poisons in connection with their work.
6. The packing of poisons should be restricted to manufacturers, wholesalers and retail pharmacists.
7. Sales by retail should be limited in accordance with the needs of the public and the skill of the vendor concerned.

A MODEL SCHEDULE OF POISONS AND TYPES OF RETAILERS.

(Compiled from the South Australian Legislation.)

The following single list or schedule is a condensation of The Poison List Part I and Part II (A & B) and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Schedules of The South Australian legislation which in turn is based upon the Poisons Act of Great Britain.

SECTIONS A — B — C — D.

Section A: This is the primary list. Inclusion in this is the **definition of a poison**.

Section B: This section sets out the poisons which may be sold retail **only** by pharmacists; it is divided into three columns:

Column I shows those poisons which may be supplied only as Dangerous Drugs or as prescription only poisons.

Column II shows those poisons which may be supplied only when a record of the sale is kept.

Column III shows those poisons which may be supplied without a record being kept.

Section C: This section sets out the poisons and the forms which they must take before a **non-pharmacist** may sell them in **prepacked** containers: it is divided as follows:

Column I shows those more potent poisons which may be supplied only when a record of sale is kept. Those which are used as insecticides, as weed-killers or for destruction of vermin around homes may be sold to any known person: Others may be sold only to persons using them in the course of their occupation.

Column II shows those poisons which may be supplied to any purchaser without a record being kept. This section sets out those forms of poison which are not likely to prove toxic and are therefore **exempted** from restrictions.

Column III shows those poisons which require amplification by the following general list: Adhesives, anti-fouling compositions, builders' materials, ceramics, distempers, electrical valves, enamels, explosives, fillers, fireworks (other than fireworks containing arsenical poisons), glazes, glue, lacquer solvents, loading materials, marking inks, matches, motor fuels and lubricants, paints (other than pharmaceutical paints), photographic paper, pigments, plastics, polishes, printer's ink, propellants, refrigerants, rubber, varnishes.

Note: A non-pharmacist may not sell poisons within Section B.

A pharmacist vendor may sell poisons within both Sections B & C, but always subject to any specific limitations which are applied to the most potent poisons.

PHARMACISTS (may sell all poisons)

NON-PHARMACISTS
NOT RESTRICTED

(A blank in the tabulation indicates that such sales may not be made by non-
pharmacists.)

SECTION C

The **Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY**, January 30, 1953. 17

PHARMACISTS (may sell all poisons)

NON-PHARMACISTS (NOT RESTRICTED)

(A blank in the tabulation indicates that such sales may not be made by non-pharmacists.)

SECTION A	SECTION B			SECTION C	SECTION D
	Column No. 1 (D/D and P/O)	Column No. 2 (Recorded)	Column No. 3 (Not recorded)		
Ergot alkaloids of Ethylmorphine	D/D up to wholesalers	Record 0.2% or more	No record below 0.2%		
Catessenium, alkaloids of Hematropine		Record 0.1% or more	No record below 0.1%		
Hycosine and Hyoscymine		Record 0.15% or more	No record below 0.15%		
Jaborandi, alkaloids of Lobelia, alkaloids of		Record 0.15% or more	No record below 0.15%		
Methyldihydromorphine Morphine	D/D always	Record 0.5% or more	No record below 0.5%		
Piperazine	D/D but subject to specific exemptions	Substances exempted from D/D	Substances exempt from D/D	Record all strengths when for use as insecticides	
Nicotine, its salts		Record 1.0% or more	No record below 1.0%	No record below 0.5%	
Pomegranate, alkaloids of Quinchato, alkaloids of other than Red. Q.		Record all strengths	No record below 1%	No record below 0.5%	
Sabadilla, alkaloids of Solanaceous alkaloids N.E.I.		Record 1% or more	No record below 1%	No record below 0.15%	
Slausacure, alkaloids of Stirchicine		Record 0.15% or more	No record below 0.2%	No record below 0.2%	
Stirchicine		Record 0.2% or more	No record below 0.2%	Stirchicine if over 0.2% strength for vermin destruction	
Thebaine	D/D always	Record 1% or more	No record below 1%	No record if below 0.2% strength for vermin destruction	
Veratrum, alkaloids of Yohimba		Record any strength	No record below 1%	Record any strength	
Alkaloids of		Record any strength		Record any strength	
NON-ALKALOIDS.					
CONTINUED					
Mitrocopylactones					
Amidone	D/D always				
Amidopyrine; its salts	P/O always				

PHARMACISTS (may sell all poisons)

NON-PHARMACISTS

(A blank in the tabulation indicates that such sales may not be made by non-pharmacists.)

SECTION A	Column No. 1 (D/D and P/O)	SECTION B Column No. 2 (Recorded)	SECTION C Column No. 3 (Not recorded)	SECTION D Column No. 1 (Recorded)	SECTION E Column No. 2 (Not recorded)	SECTION F Column No. 3 (Not recorded)
Amino-alcohols estersified; derivatives (Procaine, etc.)				Warfarin, when over 0.5% for destruction of mice and rats	No record if below 0.5% for destruction of mice and rats	Liquids with less than 5% NH3: refrigerators; smelling bottles; solid preparations of ammonia.
3-(<i>o</i> -acetoxybenzyl) 4-hydroxycoumarin (Warfarin)						
Ammonia						
Amyl nitrite						
Antimony; chlorides; oxides, sulphides; acetimides; antimonates; antimonites; organic compounds of Sb.		Record 1% or more Sb ₂ O ₃ .	No record if below 1% Sb ₂ O ₃ .			
ARSENICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP A Halides; Oxides other than As ₂ O ₃ Arenes and Arsenates not in Group B. Inorganic compounds of As.		Record 0.01% or more (Group A includes those arsenicals which are not in common use)	No record if below 0.01% arsenious oxide		Record 0.01% or more. Group B includes specified forms of arsenicals used as pest destroyers. Some may be sold to any known person.	No record if below 0.01%.
ARSENICAL SUBSTANCES GROUP B sulphides; arsenious oxide; arsenites and arsenates of Ca, Cu, Pb, K and Na.						
Barbituric acid including salts and derivatives	P/O if % or more	Record below 1%.	Record below 1%.			
BAARIUM SALTS GROUP A Those not in Group B		Record any strength			Group B if for destruction of rats or mice	
Barium salts GROUP B Barium Carbonate and silicotungstate					No record for 15% or more	Preparations containing less than 15% when labelled with a prescribed warning.
Benzene hexachloride						When absorbed in inert solid material in the form of inhalers.
Beta-aminopropiophenone; (Benzodrine)	P/O except inhalers			No record		
Bromisovalerylurea				No record		
Butylchloral Hydrate						
Camphor						
Cannabis: resins, extracts, siccantes Cannabin tannate	D/D subject to specific exemptions			No record required for corn and wart pains containing cannabis		
Cannarin and Cannitharides	Record 0.01% or more			No record below 0.01%		Preparations containing less than 0.001%.
Carbon tetrachloride and other highly halogenated hydrocarbons other than chloroform				No record		If labelled with a caution to not breath the vapour.

PHARMACISTS (may sell all poisons)

NON-PHARMACISTS

(A blank in the tabulation indicates that such sales may not be made by non-pharmacists.)

SECTION A	Column No. 1 (D/D and P/O)	SECTION B Column No. 2 (Recorded)	Column No. 3 (Not recorded)	SECTION C Column No. 1 (Recorded)	Column No. 2 (Not recorded)	SECTION D
Chloroform		Record if 20% or more	No record if less than 20%			Substances containing less than 10%.
Chloral Formamide			No record			
Chloral Hydrate			No record			
Chloropicrin			Record. Sold as fumigant for vermin.			
Cortisone, etc.	P/O always		No record			
Croton Oil						
O,O-diethyl O, O'-Nitrophenyl thiophosphate (Parathion)			Record when sold as insecticide			
Dichlorodiphenyl-Trichlorethane (D.T.T.)			No record for 10% and over			
Digitalis: glycosides, etc.		Record if 1 unit or more in 2 grammes of substance	No record below 1 unit in 2 grammes			
Dinitro-cresols, naphthols, phenols, thymols		Record all strengths				
Elaeatin			No record			
Extracts and tinctures	P/O all strengths					
Ether		Record 5% or more	No records			
Ethylidene tetraunilate						
Formaldehyde						
Glyceryl trinitrate			No records			
Guanidines: polyarnylidine guanidines, dipar-arnylphenyl-guanidine (Acetanil: Guanilane: Synthalin)		Record all forms and strengths				
Hydrocyanic Acid, Cyanides, double Cyanides Hg & Zn		Special permits for trade users. Limited exemption case hardening compounds and calcium cyanide. Small sales in presence of police officer.	No records if less than 0.15% HCN or in form of double cyanide Hg & Zn	Calcium cyanide (permit)		
Hydrochloric Acid					No records	If less than 9% HCl
Hydrofluoric Acid; Fluorides of K & Na; Sodium Silicofluoride					No records	Substances containing less than 3% sodium fluoride or silicofluoride as preservative.
Hexamethyl tetraphosphate (H.M.T.P.)					Record when sold as insecticide	
Inositol					No records	
Iodine					No records	
GROUP A	All forms other than weak tincture					
Iodine	GROUP B The weak tincture					

PHARMACISTS (may sell all poisons)

NON-PHARMACISTS

(A blank in the tabulation indicates that such sales may not be made by non-pharmacists.)

SECTION A	Column No. 1 (D/D and P/O)	SECTION B Column No. 2 (Recorded)	Column No. 3 (Not recorded)	SECTION C Column No. 1 (Recorded)	Column No. 2 (Not recorded)	SECTION D
Lead acetates, clays, etc.		Record for 4% or more of acetates	No record for oleates in the form of plasters		If below 4% acetates: Boiled linseed oil: Ointments in form of machine spread plasters.	
Lead Chromate					If in form of crayons	Forms other than crayons.
Manetyl Hexanitrate			No record for oxides or mercuric ammonium nitrate No record if less than 1% Hg ₂ No record for oxycyanides or thiocyanates			
MERCURY GROUP A Oxides, nitrates, mercuric ammonium chloride, potassio-mercuric iodides, mercuric oxycyanides, mercuric thiocyanate		Records if Nitrates if 3% or more Records if Potassio-mercuric iodides if 1% Hg ₂ or more	No record if the strengths specified for agricultural use	No record if— Mercuric chloride 1% or more Mercuric iodide 2% or more Organic compounds 0.2% Hg or more when for use in primary production. Some may be sold to any known person.	No record if below stated strengths	Ointments of mercuric nitrate if less than 3% Hg ₂ . Therapeutic substances containing less than 0.001% sodium ethylmercurithiomalate as a preservative.
GROUP B Mercuric chloride, Mercuric Iodide, organic compounds of Hg.			No record if below strengths set out			Mercuric chloride in batteries. Any mercurial within the group in the form of dressing on seeds or hubs.
Methaldehyde					No record	In form of laundry blue.
Metallic Oxalates					No record	When labelled "Poison"—Not to be taken."
Methylated spirits					No record	When less than 9% HNO ₃ .
Nitric Acid					No record	If less than 0.1%: Soaps with less than 1%.
Nitrobenzene						
Nitrophenols (ortho, meta, para)						
Nux Vomica						
Opium	D/D subject to specific exemptions		Record if 2% or more of strychnine	No record if less than 0.2% anhydrous morphine in presence of other drugs	No record	
Orthocaine; its salts			Record specifically exempted forms			
Oxybain				Record all strengths	No records	In form of laundry blue.
Oxalic Acid				Record all strengths		
Oxychalconic acid derivatives salts and esters			P/O always			
Paraldehyde, 10% and over				No records		
Para-amino-benzoic acid, esters and salts						
Para-amino-benzoic acid, substituted sulphonamides			P/O unless for veterinary use			
Phthidine	D/D subject to specific exemptions					
Phenazone				No records		
Phenididphenacetin				No records		

PHARMACISTS (may sell all poisons)

NON-PHARMACISTS NOT RESTRICTED

(A blank in the tabulation indicates that such sales may not be made by non-pharmacists.)

SECTION A	SECTION B Column No. 1 (D/D and P/O)	SECTION B Column No. 2 (Recorded)	SECTION C Column No. 3 (Not recorded)	SECTION D Column No. 1 (Recorded)	SECTION D Column No. 2 (Not recorded)
PHENOLS GROUP A Substances containing 25% or more: compounds of phenol with a metal, containing 25% or more of phenols			No records		
PHENOLS GROUP B As for Group A in strengths below 25%.			No records		
Phenylcinnamic acid, salicylcinnamic acid, salts and esters (Allophan, etc.)	P/O always				
Phenylene, toluene diamines; other, alkylated benzene diamines and their salts				No records	
Phenylethyldiaminol salts and acyl derivatives and salts (Mirvanol)		Record all sales			
Phosphorus. Yellow			No records		
GROUP A Forms other than in Group B				No records if for destruction of vermin	
Phosphorus. Yellow					
GROUP B Substances of less than 11% for vermin					
Picrotoxin			No records		
pituitary gland active principles			No records		
Potassium Hydroxide			No records		
Savin, oil of		Record all sales			
Sex hormones and synthetic substitutes (Benedryl, etc.)	P/O always		No records if for external use		
Sodium fluoresceate				No records	
Sodium hydroxide					
Strophantus and glycosides		Record all sales			
Sulphonated alkyl sulphonals	P/O if 10% or more		No records if less than 10%		
Sulphuric Acid			No records		
Suprarenal gland Active principles and salts			Record when in form of inunctions		
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (T.E.P.P.)					
Tetra-ethyl-thiuram disulphide (Antabuse)	P/O always				
Thyroid gland, active principles and salts	P/O always				
Tribromomethyl alcohol			Record all strengths		
GROUP A Forms other than in Group B			Record if 0.2% or more		
Thallium salts				Record all sales for vermin destruction (0.2% maximum allowed strength)	
GROUP B For vermin destruction					

The following types of licence and permits to sell a restricted number of poisons are in vogue:—

Licences.

1. Wholesalers of any poison other than Dangerous Drugs. (These latter require another licence under the specific D.D. Act.)
2. Wholesalers of those poisons which may be sold by non-pharmacist retail vendors.
3. Non-pharmacist retailers of poisons which are within Section C, Columns 1 and 2.
4. Non-pharmacist retailers of poisons which are within Section C, Column 2 only.

Permits.

1. Medicine sellers (four miles from a pharmacist, but not including Dangerous Drugs or prescription only poisons).
2. Photographic dealers (specific poisons only; calcium cyanide may be included).
3. Seedsmen (specified poisons only).
4. For the purchase of cyanide.
5. To manufacture specified veterinary medicines.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

The following paragraphs summarise the requirements under appropriate headings:—

CONTAINERS: All to be impervious to the poison:

1. Cardboard cartons and multiple sheet paper bags to be of approved type and allowed only for poisons used in primary industry.
2. Tins; to be embossed or branded "Poison."
3. Casks and Drums; to be embossed or branded "Poison."
4. Bottles for liquids:
 - (a) if below 40 fl. oz.: to be fluted or ribbed (poison-type).
 - (b) if over 40 fl. oz.; not to be a wine or beverage container.
 - (c) poison-type bottles; not to be used for food or medicine.

LABELS:

1. To include name of the poison, the proportion present, and name and address of vendor (each to be set out in the prescribed manner).
2. To include an appropriate warning of character:
 - (a) Poison in red for potent poisons (in a distinctive style).
 - (b) Poison in any colour for those which are less potent.
 - (c) Phrases used on some medicines instead of the word "Poison."
3. If a liniment, lotion, liquid antiseptic, etc.; to include the words "For external use only."
4. Tins, casks, drums, jars to carry "Poison" embossed or branded so as to be indecipherable.

RECORDS: These are required for potent poisons only.

The ordinary system of invoice and statement is accepted as sufficient record for wholesale sales. Retail vendors are required to keep a book for this purpose. The name of the purchaser is always recorded. The purchaser is required to sign for poisons which are not commonly purchased, but not for the every-day purchase of weed killers, insecticides or poisons for the destruction of vermin.

MEDICINES:

Sales by retail divide sharply into two categories:

- (a) those which are purchased by wholesale pre-packed by a manufacturer or pre-packed by the pharmacist himself, i.e. they are ready for sale by retail;
- (b) those which are prepared extemporaneously by dispensing (prescriptions) or by compounding (customer's or pharmacist's own formula).

The conditions of sale applicable to pre-packed medicines are the same as for any other poisons except in regard to the use of the word "POISON." **The following warnings are used:—**

1. "POISON" is attached to medicines which are not to be swallowed. (Liniments, etc.)
2. The phrase "Caution. It is dangerous to take this preparation except under medical supervision." (Insulin, etc.)
3. The phrase "Caution. It is dangerous to exceed the stated dose" (the common internal remedy).

NOTE: Every State in Australia has a different requirement for the common remedy.

The conditions of sale applicable to dispensed and compounded medicines are further relaxed by:

- (a) substituting for the above warnings the specific directions for use which apply to each admixture;
- (b) substituting instead of the requirement to bear the quantity of poison present the requirement to record full details in the prescription book: Likewise the prescription book takes the place of the poison register book entry for the more potent forms.

Further requirements include the following:—

Storage.

The requirements are graded in accordance with the potency of the poison and the skill of the vendor.

Colouration.

This is required with some specified poisons.

Antidotes.

These are required to be set out on the labels attached to packages of those poisons which are most likely to be the cause of poisoning accidents.

Other Regulations of interest are:

The special provisions for hospitals. The use of cyanides and sodium fluoroacetates. The duties of magistrates who convict a vendor of poisons; the inspectorial system; the supervision of packing by trained personnel; the keeping of records. The protection of workers; of sewers; of poison baits. The prohibition of the disposal of poisons by hawking; by gift or by auction; the embargo against the use of arsenical poisons in fireworks.

CONCLUSION.

The objective in publishing the list in A.J.P. is to provide interstate pharmacists, who will be attending the conference of Pharmacy Boards in Sydney during August, 1953, with an opportunity to compare the S.A. position with that of their own State, prior to those discussions. It is hoped that the obvious advantages of having all the different types of retail sale set out in a simple list may lead to the adoption of a similar system in future legislative enactments. At least the system points the way to the study of poison law by students in pharmacy. It is also hoped that future legislation will be arranged so that the Schedules bear numbers which are the same as those used for similar Schedules in Great Britain: this would help manufacturers overseas as well as Australian makers.

STOP PRESS:

A copy of the new Poisons Act of New South Wales has now arrived. As stated on page 1127 of the December issue of "A.J.P.", it is a skeleton which will require copious Regulations for its practical application. It is interesting to find that the Poison List is to consist of three Schedules, and that the first of these is to be divided into three parts, thus giving five separate lists. It is to be hoped that the system set out above will be used so that the ordinary pharmacist and vendor can easily understand the legal position regarding who may vend; otherwise, he will have to study the "copious" Regulations, plus the Act, which in the writer's opinion is a skeleton with very many excess bones.

The Australian Plague Locust

(*Chortoicetes terminifera*)

Notes Contributed by the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Reprinted from "The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales," October, 1952.

Locust outbreaks occur periodically throughout south-eastern Australia, and in New South Wales these outbreaks involve mainly the Central Division and the Eastern Division west of the Dividing Range, and also the Hunter River valley. The area infested is limited, apparently, by the distance from the permanent breeding grounds (known as outbreak centres, the presence of mountain or timber barriers, and climatic conditions. A severe outbreak usually extends over two seasons, and at the end of the second, the swarms will be mainly dispersed.

The Australian plague locust, the female of which measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, from the front of the head to the end of the wings, is a rather slender insect, and its general body colour is usually brown, but at times it is grey or green, and often there is a lighter stripe down the middle of the back. Green forms are common in non-swarming populations, but rare in dense swarms. The males, which are somewhat smaller than the females, are never green. The species may be recognised by the black tips to the otherwise transparent hind wings, and the colour of the shanks of the hind, or jumping, legs which are bright scarlet, except for the upper ends, which are cream-coloured.

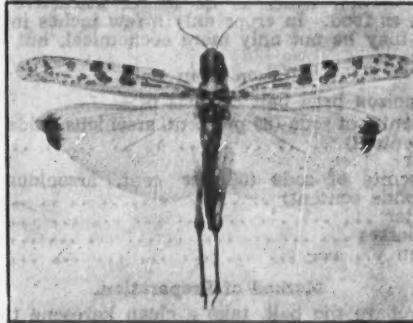
Seasonal History.

The eggs are deposited in batches of 30 to 40, in holes made in the ground by the females, and it is not unusual to find a hundred or more such holes per square foot. The eggs are surrounded by a secretion which dries to form a frothy protective covering, and this also serves to cement the eggs into a single group, referred to as an "egg-pod."

The egg-beds are usually confined to bare or scalded patches of compact soil, as distinct from the softer self-mulching types, which produce the vegetation necessary for the development of the locusts. These patches may vary in extent from a few square yards up to several hundred square yards, and such egg-beds may be irregularly scattered throughout an area. The eggs in any individual egg-bed may hatch simultaneously, or progressively over a period of several weeks.

Hatching commences in September in the northern parts of the State, but gradually becomes later towards

able conditions is of the utmost importance, as developing hoppers may die out in two or three weeks. Unhatched eggs in the soil, however, may withstand drought periods of up to three months. A third generation can be passed through only if the summer



The Australian plague locust (about actual size).
Note black tips on hind wings.

[After Cocks.]



First stage of the Australian plague locust.

[After Swan.]

the south and east, where it is not completed until about the end of October.

In the usual course of events (depending upon the locality in which hatching occurred) fliers appear in November or December. The period from the hatching of one generation to the hatching of the next is usually ten to twelve weeks, and, therefore, the second generation of fliers may be expected in January and February. However, December, January, and February may be critical months, climatically, in the lives of the hoppers. Lack of rain may interrupt further development, and the exact period of such unfavour-

drought is absent, or of only brief duration, as development towards the end of the season is retarded by low autumn temperatures.

Where a third generation develops the fliers generally appear in March and April, and these lay eggs which usually remain in the ground, and from these the spring generation of hoppers develops. Under conditions favourable for hopper development a partial fourth generation may hatch, and these late-hatched forms, together with winged adults, are often responsible for damage to crops in the autumn. In some seasons (particularly in the northern sections of the State) both adults and hoppers may over-winter and be sufficiently numerous to form early swarms in the spring, when they may cause damage to maturing crops.

As the seasonal development of the Australian plague locust is determined by the effects of temperature and rainfall, it is obvious that variations from the periods given above will result from unfavourable conditions, and also that, owing to regional differences in climatic conditions, all areas liable to infestation will not be capable of producing the number of generations mentioned above.

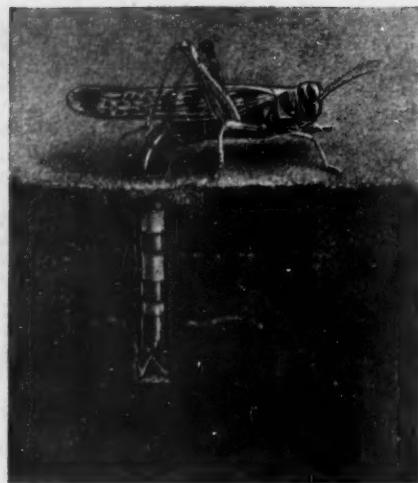
Control Measures.

Two methods of control are recommended — the use of poison baits and spraying. While the standard method of spreading poison bran bait remains the simplest successful means of control, and is accepted as such in all countries where organised control campaigns are conducted, direct control measures, including spraying, have a number of advantages. Insecticides can be applied in nearly all weathers; they give

Eggs (actual size) of the Australian plague locust removed from the egg-pod.



Extreme right: The Australian plague locust (actual size) constructing its egg tunnel. The tunnel is made by a process of digging and compression, and this is done by means of four hard ovipositor valves at the tip of the abdomen. The abdomen becomes greatly extended as the tunnel increases in depth.



better and quicker initial kills, and have a greater residual effect than baits.

The hoppers do not always feed readily on baits, and very young hoppers, at times, are difficult to bait successfully. In lush pastures, the hoppers tend to feed on the growing plants, and baiting is difficult. However, baits are much more economical, and equally effective, on bare ground, sparse grassland, stubble, or any vegetation which is no longer attractive to the hoppers as food. In crops only a few inches in height, baiting may be not only more economical, but equally effective.

Poison Bran Bait.

The poison bran bait consists of:—

Arsenite of soda (80 per cent. arsenious oxide content)	1-lb.
or	
Arsenite of soda (60 per cent. arsenious oxide content)	1-lb.
Water	2½-gal.
Molasses	4-lb.
Bran	24-lb.

Method of Preparation.

To prepare the bait, take a clean kerosene tin, heat $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water and dissolve the arsenite of soda in it. Add 2 gallons of cold water to make up to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons required. Add the molasses to the arsenical solution and mix thoroughly by stirring, or pouring the mixture from one tin to another.

Weigh 24 lb. bran, tip on to a wooden or concrete floor, or into a large receptacle, and then sprinkle the arsenite of soda and molasses solution from a tin or watering can on to the bran and mix thoroughly with a shovel or other implement, taking care that the bait becomes uniformly moist. The bait should be in a flaky condition and free from pellets.

A kerosene tin full (shaken down, not pressed down) holds approximately 12 lb. of bran. A large tin, marked to indicate 4, 8 or 16 lb., may be used to measure the molasses, but for the arsenite of soda it is best to weigh out accurately the amount required.

Effective results have been obtained when the molasses has been omitted from the poison bran bait, and, in the absence of supplies of molasses, unsweetened bait may be used.

This bait will take effect within 12 to 48 hours, according to the size and age of the hoppers. An inspection should be made three days after baiting, and, if necessary, more bait should be broadcast where groups of hoppers have been missed or where the survivors have massed again into a dense swarm.

Another bait containing one of the modern insecticides, BHC, is now in general use, and consists of:—

Benzene hexachloride (BHC) 20 per cent.	1½-lb.
or	
Benzene hexachloride (BHC) 10 per cent.	3-lb.
Bran (1 bag)	110-lb.
Water	10 to 11 gal.

To prepare this bait, the bran and BHC should first be mixed thoroughly, and then made into a crumbly mash with the water. The water should not be added

to the dry mixture until just before use, as when wet this bait tends to heat up, and deteriorates rapidly under warm conditions.

Baiting trials over the past six years have shown that this mixture is superior to arsenical baits; hoppers feeding on BHC baits are usually affected within a few minutes, and swarms are destroyed in a day. Arsenical baits, as mentioned previously, are much slower in their action, so that, although they may be effective ultimately, the full effect of baiting with these may not be evident for some days.

Under certain circumstances, at least, the addition of water to BHC-bran baits has been found unnecessary. As lack of water is often a problem in the more arid areas, where hoppers hatch, such a bait would be invaluable. Up to the present time, however, only small-scale tests have been carried out, and, therefore, until this "waterless" bait is more fully investigated, no recommendations for its use can be made.

Other bait substances which have shown considerable promise, at rates as low as 5 lb. per acre, are "dry" baits, in which bran has been impregnated with oil solutions of chlordane or toxaphene. In these, ½-lb. of chlordane or 1-lb. of toxaphene in 3 pints of kerosene is applied as a finely divided spray, by means of a hand sprayer, to 100 lb. of bran spread thinly and evenly on a concrete floor. The bran is turned several times during the spray application to obtain uniform distribution of a small quantity of solution throughout the bran. The addition of water is not necessary.

Sawdust has been used to replace half the bulk of the bran, and this bait has proved effective. Such a bait will spread more evenly and so be economical, as bran baits frequently are distributed in excessive amounts. If sawdust is used, it is preferable to obtain old, dry material.

Method of Distributing the Bait.

Scatter the bait lightly over a strip of ground, a few feet in width, immediately around the front of the advancing swarm, directly on to the massed hoppers, and, if the swarm is very deep, through the middle of it. The direction of advance of a swarm is generally apparent, and onward movement can usually be arrested by a light line of bait.

Approximately 40 to 80 lb. of ready-mixed wet arsenite of soda-bran bait (or 20 to 40 lb. dry bait before the addition of water) will be sufficient to treat an acre of actual swarm. The exact amount required will vary according to the age and density of the hoppers, and the grass cover on the area to be treated. The average swarm, however, is usually less than an

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it will include the Proprietary and Trade names of most of the official drugs distributed in Australia, Great Britain or the United States of America. It should be understood that they are not all available in Australia. This list, it is felt, will be informative to chemists, enabling them to answer enquiries from medical practitioners.

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acre in extent, and may require only 10 to 20 lb. of wet bait, while a swarm with a front of one-quarter of a mile may be effectively controlled with 100 lb. of wet bait. The amount required may be gauged by walking along the front of the swarm and broadcasting a small amount of bait every two or three paces.

The bait should be picked up in half-handfuls, with the fingers relaxed, as any squeezing of the bait will cause it to fall in lumps or pellets. When broadcast, the bait should be scattered sparsely and evenly and will be somewhat difficult to see on the ground.



Hoppers halted and massed at line of bait.

The best time to scatter the bait is early in the morning as the temperature rises, and the hoppers begin to feed. In very hot weather, the hoppers do not feed readily during the heat of the day, and afternoon baiting has given excellent results. Under average conditions, baiting may be done throughout the day, provided that the hoppers are observed to feed on the bait. A test handful or two should be broadcast first, and if the hoppers are seen to feed the work may proceed. Feeding on cold, windy or overcast days is negligible, and baiting under such conditions is useless.

Baiting should not be commenced until the young hoppers mass together, preparatory to moving away from the egg-beds, and this may not occur for a week or ten days after the first hoppers hatch. One baiting then, may be sufficient. If it is carried out too early, it will be necessary to re-bait the area to poison the late-hatching hoppers. The bait need be applied only where the actual hopper swarms are massed, and not over a whole paddock.

The Poison Spray.

The formula for the arsenical spray is as follows:—

Arsenite of soda (80 per cent. arsenious oxide content), 1 lb.

Molasses (preferably) or treacle, 2 lb.

Water, 16 gallons.

To prepare, dissolve the arsenite of soda in some hot water in one container, and the molasses in warm water in another. Allow these solutions to cool, then mix together thoroughly, and dilute to correct strength.

This spray should first be applied on a strip of herbage, a few feet in width, immediately in front of the advancing hopper swarms, and then directly on to the swarm. The spray kills partly by its caustic action, but mainly because the hoppers drink the liquid or feed on the poisoned herbage.

It is not necessary to waste material by drenching the herbage — apply the spray merely as a fine mist. About 75 to 80 gallons of spray per acre is quite sufficient. It has been proved by severe tests that the spray, made and applied as directed, is not harmful to sheep.

Improvements in the spraying method for control have been made possible, in recent years, with the advent of the insecticides benzene hexachloride (BHC), chlordane, toxaphene and dieldrin. These new insec-

ticides give quicker control, and continue to kill longer, than the arsenite of soda spray, and are to be preferred because they are much safer to use.

Massed swarms can be controlled quickly, and crops protected, by the use of one of these insecticides. In the Euston district, in 1950, poison bran baits failed to protect tomato, potato, bean and other crops, which eventually were over-run by masses of advancing hoppers and flies. When BHC, chlordane, toxaphene and dieldrin sprays were used the locusts were halted.

BHC, particularly, and dieldrin have a marked contact effect on grasshoppers, but have no great residual action. Chlordane and toxaphene, on the other hand, while fairly effective as contact poisons, have remarkable residual properties and may kill hoppers several weeks after application.

BHC is available in water-dispersible powder, emulsion and dust form; chlordane, dieldrin and toxaphene as emulsions. Water-dispersible powders and emulsions give higher initial kills, and continue to kill over a longer period, than equal dosages of dusts.

Whether for the prevention of crop damage or for the destruction of massed swarms in grazing country, the following dosage rates will give effective results: Chlordane, 1 lb. per acre; toxaphene, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per acre; dieldrin, 4 oz. per acre; BHC (crude), $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lb. per acre.

The actual method of application determines the quantity of water to be added to the insecticide as a carrier, but this is relatively unimportant so long as the above dosage rates are used; the equipment should be carefully adjusted so that the rate of application is controlled. The use of too much material, besides being wasteful, increases the possibility of harmful excessive residues remaining.

Precautions Necessary in the Preparation and Use of Baits and Sprays.

Keep the hands out of the arsenite of soda solution and use sticks for stirring.

Before commencing to distribute bait, rub the hands with vaseline or grease. Soap may be worked under the nails by scraping the cake, and this will prevent flakes of poisoned bran from lodging there and causing irritation. Wash the hands carefully after completing the work.

Do not allow any bait to lie about in tins or on the ground in lumps; it is attractive to stock and might poison them. Spillage of the arsenite-molasses solution is also to be avoided if stock have access to the mixing sites. The solution soaks into the ground and subsequent rains may form poisoned pools, which will be readily sought by stock.

Upon completion of the season's work, thoroughly wash in hot water all receptacles used, and burn all bags. Any arsenite of soda left over should be carefully stored away in a safe place.

Bait scattered carefully as directed, and not in pellets, is not a danger to stock and no authenticated cases of bird poisoning have occurred in spite of numerous surveys and requests for dead birds on which to carry out tests for arsenical poisoning.

BHC is not an acute poison like arsenic, and is generally considered to be non-toxic to man and stock, but reasonable precautions should be taken when it is handled. Where hand mixing is done, working in an open shed is recommended and the operator should avoid breathing in excessive quantities of the dust. When mixing machines are used, a cover should be made to prevent the dust escaping. The hands should be washed thoroughly after contact, and the eyes bathed if the dust proves irritating.

Where chlordane, toxaphene or dieldrin are used they should not be handled. Care should be taken to keep out of the spray drift during operations and also to avoid inhaling it.

Control of grasshoppers is compulsory under the Noxious Insects Act, 1934; under the Regulations, Pastures Protection Boards are vested with the power to prescribe methods of destruction.

Legume Inoculation

What it Is and How it Works

When examining the roots of leguminous plants, you will probably find numerous small swellings, or nodules, as they are called. Each nodule contains millions of microscopic bacteria which are of special value to the farmer. They are of special value because they can obtain nitrogen directly from the air for the benefit of leguminous plants, thus rendering the plants independent of the soil for their supplies of this essential element. This process is known as nitrogen-fixation and plays an important part in maintaining soil fertility.

Reprinted from "The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales," October, 1952.

Inoculation.

Unless the appropriate bacteria are in the soil no fixation of nitrogen can occur. In order to ensure that satisfactory nodulation will occur and that fixation will take place, it is wise to add these bacteria to the seed before sowing. The simple process of adding a suitable bacterial preparation to the seed is known as inoculation. Seed inoculation is just an easy way of adding a fresh culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria to the soil so that when the young plant begins to grow, the bacteria will be right there to form nodules and begin their work of fixing nitrogen from the early stages of the plant's growth.

Right Kind of Bacteria: When to Inoculate.

Root-nodule bacteria vary in their ability to aid the plant. Some are efficient nitrogen fixers, while others are incapable of assisting the plant. Only those bacteria which give maximum benefit to the plants are selected for inoculation.

Not all soils contain the bacteria necessary to promote the growth of legumes. They are mostly absent from acid soils, and in others they are often present in insufficient numbers. Many soils, too, contain root-nodule bacteria that are of a mediocre or ineffective type. These types form nodules on the roots, but they do not greatly benefit the plant. Farmers cannot be sure that sufficient bacteria of the proper kind are present in their soils. Absence of the right kind of bacteria may lead to a stunting in the growth of the plants which often look yellow and spindly. Such cases present a problem for it is difficult to inoculate any large area of growing plants.

Now that cultures of highly effective bacteria are available, the most economical and simple way to safeguard against failure is to inoculate the seed before planting. Considering the low cost of inoculation it is always advisable to inoculate on new land, on all fields where a similar legume has not been recently growing, and on acid soils.

Easy to Use: Small Cost.

The process of inoculation is simple. The bacteria come to you in finely-ground peat contained in a sealed polyfilm packet. To use, simply dust the contents on to the seed and mix in thoroughly so that an even distribution is obtained. Each packet can be used to inoculate any quantity of seed up to the amount indicated in the directions. If the total contents are not required the remainder can be kept for later use, provided it is used before the expiry date shown on the packet.

Each culture is sufficient to treat 15 lb. of very small-seeded legumes like white, ball, alsike, strawberry, suckling, hop and woolly clovers; 30 lb. of lucerne, medics, red and subterranean clovers; or 60 lb. of larger-seeded legumes like peas. The cost of each culture is 5/- (post free), which represents a matter of pence per acre.

Where to Obtain.

Cultures are available from the Chief Biologist, Department of Agriculture, Box 36, G.P.O., Sydney. When ordering cultures always indicate the legume you intend to sow, and the amount of seed to be sown. Remittances should be forwarded with the order for cul-

ture, and made payable to the Under Secretary and Director, Department of Agriculture.

Varieties of Legume Bacteria.

The same strain of root-nodule bacteria will not inoculate every kind of leguminous plant. They are so selective that bacteria from clover, for example, will benefit only clovers, and will not benefit lucerne or



Nitrogen-gathering root nodules on red clover contain bacteria that allow the plant to feed on the free nitrogen of the air.

lupins or beans, etc. As a result, all legumes have been arranged in groups so that any plant within a group can be inoculated with the same culture. These groups are given below with a list of the common legumes in each:—

Lucerne Group.

Lucerne.	Spotted medic.
Burr medic.	Fenugreek.
Black medic.	Barrel medic.
Bokhara clover (white sweet).	Yellow sweet clover.

Clover Group.

Subterranean clover.	White clover.
Red clover.	Berseem clover.
Alsike clover.	Ball clover.
Suckling clover.	Hop clover.
Strawberry clover.	Crimson clover.
Ladino clover.	Woolly clover.



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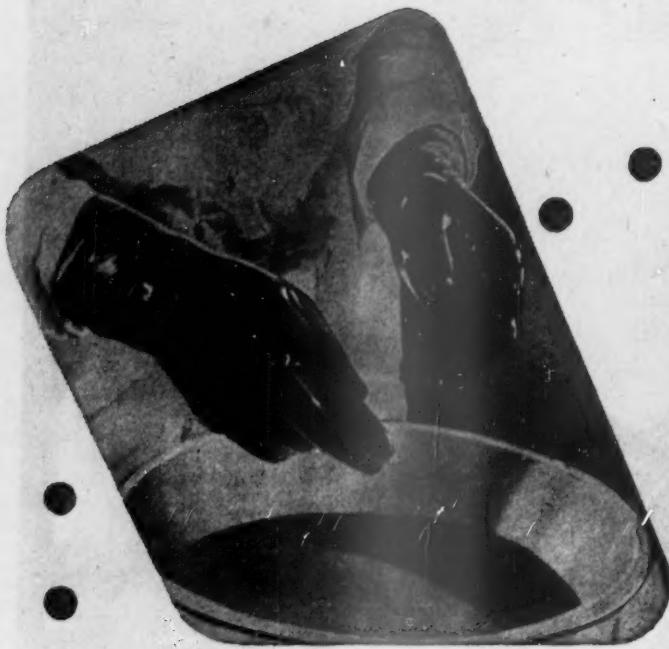
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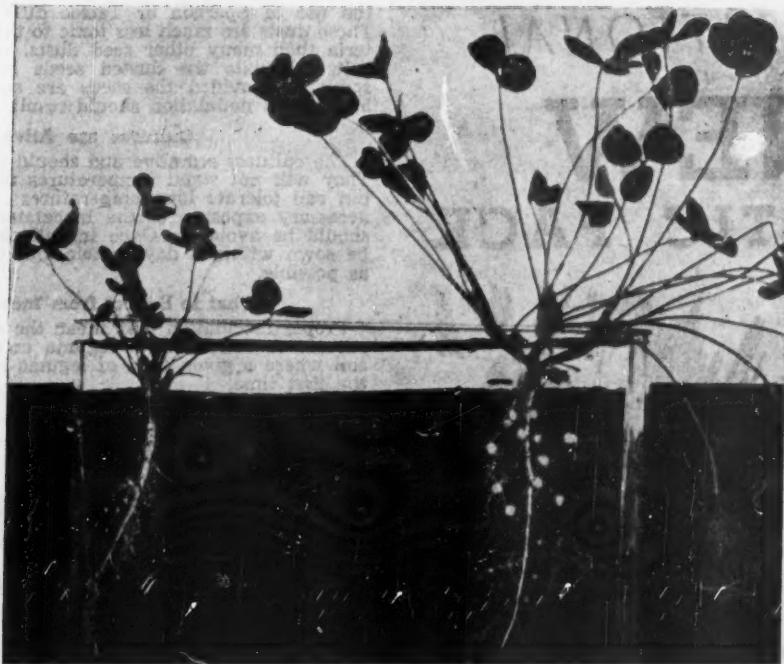


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Some bacteria form nodules, but do not benefit the plant (left), whereas bacteria selected for inoculation form large nodules (right) and stimulate the plant's growth.

Pea Group.

Field pea.	Sweet pea.
Garden pea.	Tangier pea.
Common vetch.	Lentil.
Austrian winter pea.	Purple vetch.
Broad bean.	Tares.

Bean Group.

French bean.	Navy bean.
Kidney bean.	Scarlet runner bean.
Climbing bean.	

Blue lupins.

All soybeans.

Cowpea.
Lespedeza.
Kudzu.
Pigeon pea.
Wild indigo.

Lupin Group.

Yellow or field lupins.

Soybean Group.

Cowpea Group.

Peanut.
Sunn hemp.
Lima bean.
Velvet bean.
Wattles.

For Leguminous Plants Only.

Cultures are available for the inoculation of leguminous plants only. They have no effect on other types of plants, such as wheat, oats, cabbages, turnips, maize, potatoes, etc. No types of bacteria are able to form nodules on these plants which are entirely dependent on the soil for their supply of nitrogen.

Necessity for Superphosphate and Lime.

Conditions essential for the satisfactory growth of legumes must be fulfilled before maximum benefits with inoculation can be expected. Best results will not be experienced unless adequate supplies of phosphates and lime are present in the soil. Australian soils are deficient in phosphates and many of them are of acid reaction. Good legume crops cannot be obtained in soils of this nature.

Sow Superphosphate and Inoculated Seed Separately.

Superphosphate is the most popular phosphate fertiliser, and it is a common practice to mix seed with superphosphate and sow through the manure box on the drill. Superphosphate is so acid, however, that it is toxic to the root nodule bacteria, and after a few hours most of the bacteria are destroyed. As a result inoculated seed should not be mixed with this fertiliser. However, inoculated seed and superphosphate may be sown simultaneously if one of the following procedures is adopted.

(1) Sow inoculated seed and superphosphate from separate boxes on the drill. When the drill has a grass seeds attachment this may be used effectively for distributing the seed, and the fertiliser can be distributed in the usual way through the fertiliser box of the drill.

(2) If the grass seeds attachment is not available, inoculated seed can be mixed with basic superphosphate, or superphosphate which has been neutralised by adding an equal amount of ground limestone. By mixing at least four to six weeks ahead of sowing, and frequently stirring to prevent lumping, the lime will neutralise the acidity of the fertiliser.

(3) Superphosphate can be distributed a day or so before the inoculated seeds are sown.

Any of these practices gives satisfactory results, and one of them should be followed when sowing inoculated seed and superphosphate. If the mixing of superphosphate and inoculated seed is unavoidable, then do not mix them for more than our hour before seed and superphosphate enter the soil. If left for longer periods, so many root-nodule bacteria are destroyed that the benefits of inoculation will not be obtained.

Use Carefully with Seed Dusts.

The use of both protectant seed dusts and inoculation are widely adopted practices in pea-growing. Where it is desired to use the two treatments simultaneously

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5476

the use of Spergon or Tetroc dust is recommended. These dusts are much less toxic to the root-nodule bacteria than many other seed dusts. For successful results inoculate the dusted seeds immediately before sowing. Provided the seeds are sown within a few hours good nodulation should result.

Cultures are Alive.

The cultures are alive and should be treated as such. They will not stand temperatures unbearable to man, but can tolerate low temperatures satisfactorily. Unnecessary exposure of the inoculated seed to sunlight should be avoided. Once inoculated, the seed should be sown within a day or two, but preferably as soon as possible.

What to Expect from Inoculation.

Proper inoculation may mean the difference between success or failure of a legume crop, especially in a soil where a given type of legume is being grown for the first time.

Legumes are the most important green manure crops. Their importance as a soil improver depends primarily upon the effectiveness of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria living in the nodules of the roots. If they are



Thriving pastures—lush because of clovers; attractive because of good management, but successful because of inoculation.

nodulated satisfactorily the amount of nitrogen added to the soil may be at least equivalent to two or three cwt.s. per acre of sulphate of ammonia, depending on the crop and the extent to which it has been turned in.

Inoculation is not a cure-all. It does not replace the need for adequate amounts of superphosphate and lime, nor does it replace the necessity for other good soil management practices. But by increasing the nitrogen content, inoculation plays an important role in soil improvement. It increases the amount of high-protein feeds (such as clover and lucerne) for animals; it increases the yields of peas, beans and soybeans, and increases the soil fertility through leguminous green manure crops and hence production on the farm. The increasing areas being sown to legumes emphasises the importance they deserve. Carrying out an inoculation programme along with increased acreage of legumes will shorten the road to success and make agriculture more profitable.

The Women Pharmacists' Page

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

As most of the Associations of Women Pharmacists are in recess during January and February, there is little of interest to report. Many pharmacists who can do so arrange to take their holidays during the summer months, and so take advantage of the sunshine and benefit from lazy days on the beach.

Report from the Students' Conference, held at Point Lonsdale early this month, indicate that it was a huge success and greatly enjoyed by all visiting students, as well as the Victorian hosts. It was well attended by representatives of all States, except Western Australia.

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WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

Another theatre party to "South Pacific" was arranged for January 12, for those pharmacists who were unable to obtain tickets for the earlier one. Several of us, who saw this excellent musical play for the second time, enjoyed it just as much again.

There is no general meeting of the Association in February. The Committee will meet on February 28, and the first general meeting for the year will be held at the College of Pharmacy at 8 p.m. on March 5, when the guest speaker will be Dr. Elizabeth Turner, of the Children's Hospital, who will speak on "Infant Feeding."

Dr. Turner has specially asked to speak to as many pharmacists as possible, as she feels that her subject is of vital interest, and would be of great help to the pharmacist, the mother, and, indirectly, to the doctor. In view of this, the Committee has decided to invite all pharmacists, both male and female, and their apprentices, to be present at this meeting; and hope that all chemists will take advantage of this opportunity of gaining expert knowledge on the care and feeding of infants, and so be able to pass it on to anxious mothers, who so often come to the pharmacy for advice on this subject.

Owing to Good Friday falling in the first week of April, our meeting will be held on the second Thursday, instead of the first Thursday in April, i.e., April 9, and the annual meeting on May 7. A further reminder of those meetings will be sent to members by the Secretary at a later date.

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THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Christmas Party, held at Chiswick Gardens, Woollahra, on Saturday, December 6, was greatly enjoyed by all those present. The afternoon, although extremely hot, did not prevent any of our guests coming.

The guests were received by the President, Mrs. J. Fairfax, Secretary, Miss Joy Latham, and Social Secretary, Miss Myra Parson.

Among those present was the first President of the Association, Mrs. A. Clarke, of Lakemba, who had a great deal to do with the formation of the Association. Several other members brought along their small daughters, who enjoyed playing in the pleasant surroundings of the gardens.

The guests of honour were the State President of the Pharmaceutical Guild, Mr. C. Smith, and Mrs.

Smith, and Mr. S. Wright, lecturer in Pharmacy at Sydney University, and Mrs. Wright.

An opportunity was taken to farewell Miss Elizabeth Wunsch, who sails for England on the "Maloja" on Christmas Eve. We hope to get first-hand information of the Coronation from Miss Wunsch.

A delightful afternoon tea was served, and by 5 p.m. we were indeed sorry the afternoon was over.

The Association will not hold a meeting in January, but in February we hope to have as our guest speaker Mr. Cutler, President of P.A.A.N.Z., who will talk to us about his recent trip to America.

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THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF QUEENSLAND.

The first meeting for 1953 was a Committee meeting, held in the Society Rooms, to discuss and plan the programmes for the year.

All present expressed pleasure at the first official appearance of the Association of Women Pharmacists of South Australia in the Women's Page. Welcome, and best wishes for a happy and successful year.

Each year our Association presents a book prize to the woman student with the highest pass in the Final Examinations. This year, Sister Marie Terese Rosenberg, of the Mater Hospital, will receive the award.

In February, our first general meeting for the year will take the form of a social evening, affording us the opportunity to welcome back our patron and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Greig; also to wish "Bon Voyage" to one of our valued members, Mrs. Roush, before her trip to England.

March is the meeting set aside to welcome all new students, and to admit successful finalists as honorary members for 1953.

Meeting for the remainder of the year will be arranged as follows:-

April: Theatre Party.

May: Business Meeting.

June: Debate.

July: Lecture.

August: Discussion Report from Conference.

September: Lecture.

October: Business Meeting.

November: Annual Meeting.

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THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Our annual Christmas party was held at the home of Miss Eula Gray, our Vice-President.

The President, Mrs. Lucraft, welcomed 50 members, and quite a happy evening was spent renewing old friendships. A buffet supper was enjoyed on the spacious verandah, gaily lit with coloured lights and balloons.

Congratulations were extended to those associate members present for their success in the November examinations, and best wishes to Tessie Sheedy and Jonnene Stokes, who qualified for a successful career in Pharmacy.

Our Association is now in recess until March, when it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of members for the first meeting of the year.

Goodwill and Taxation

Taxation of Leasehold Premiums — 1952 Amendments

By J. A. L. Gunn, Editor of "Current Taxation."

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Taxation of Leasehold Premiums—1952 Amendments.

Important changes have been made in the law relating to the taxation of lease premiums by the Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952. These changes give effect to recommendations made by the Commonwealth Committee on Taxation. The following is a summary of the more important amendments:

The definition of "premium" contained in s. 83 has been replaced by a new definition. The previous definition included any consideration for or in connection with any goodwill or licence attached to or connected with land or a lease of which is granted, assigned or surrendered. Under the new definition, coupled with other provisions, consideration for goodwill in leasehold transactions is to be included in the recipient's assessable income and deductible in the assessment of the payer only where the parties so elect under a binding agreement. In the absence of such agreement, the vendor will not be taxed on the sale price of goodwill and, correspondingly, no deduction will be allowed to the purchaser. This amendment applies to goodwill consideration paid under agreements made after December 31, 1952.

With respect to payments for "local" goodwill under agreements made on or before December 31, 1952, i.e., where such payments were "premiums" under the repealed definition, the payer will continue to be entitled to the allowance of deductions by annual instalments spread over the unexpired period of the lease. In the event of the goodwill being sold after the end of that period, the payer will be allowed a deduction of the unrecouped purchase price, even though the consideration received by him for the sale of the goodwill may not, under the new law, be included in his assessable income.

Payments made by a lessee to a lessor to secure the cancellation of an onerous lease are an allowable deduction to the lessee and are assessable in the hands of the lessor.

Upon the assignment, surrender or cancellation of a lease, the lessee is allowed a deduction of any unrecouped premium paid to acquire the lease, whether or not the lessee receives an assessable premium on such assignment, etc.

Where an unexpired lease is replaced by a new lease of the premises, the unrecouped part of the premium paid to acquire the original lease is deductible over the period of the new lease.

Premium on Grant or Assignment of Lease.

Any consideration in the nature of a premium, fine or foregift received by any person for or in connection with the grant or assignment by him of a lease is assessable income. The new definition of "premium," inserted by Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952, makes no change in the law in respect of premiums received on the grant or assignment of a lease.

Where Lease Sold with Other Assets—1952 Amendment.

Section 83 (2) of the 1936-1951 Act was repealed by Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952, and a new subsection was inserted in its stead. Repealed s. 83 (2) provided that where a lease was sold together with other assets, the amount of the consideration attributable to the lease was (subject to s. 36 (8) (a) (trading stock), s. 59

(3) (plant), and s. 73A (4) (buildings used for scientific research))—

(a) where a separate amount was allocated to the lease in any contract of sale or arrangement and the Commissioner was satisfied that that separate amount was fair and reasonable — the amount so allocated; or

(b) where no separate amount was so allocated, or the Commissioner was not satisfied that the amount so allocated was fair and reasonable — the amount determined by the Commissioner.

In 1 C.T.B.R. (N.S.) Case 113, the Chairman of Board of Review No. 1 took the view that, under repealed s. 83 (2), the Commissioner was empowered to make a determination only of the consideration attributable to a lease which was sold with other assets and not of the consideration attributable to local goodwill included in the sale.

Under the amendments made by the Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952, consideration for goodwill or licence payable under an agreement made after December 31, 1952, will be treated as a "premium" only if the vendor and purchaser elect that it be so treated. In view of this important alteration in the law, new s. 83 (2) provides that where in connection with "the grant, assignment or surrender of a lease" there is an agreement to sell or assign "goodwill, a licence or other assets," the amount of the consideration attributable to the lease (whether granted, assigned or surrendered) shall, subject to s. 36 (8) (a), s. 59 (3) and s. 73A (4), be, in effect, the amount allocated by the Commissioner where no separate amount is allocated to the lease in the contract of sale or arrangement. The Commissioner is also authorised to make a similar allocation where an amount specified by the parties as consideration for the lease is not fair and reasonable.

New s. 83 (2) will, it is considered, strike effectively at a case where a lease is granted or assigned for a premium, but the grantor or assignor insists that little or no consideration should be allocated to the lease and that whole or major part of the consideration should be allocated to goodwill, when in truth the grantor or assignor of the lease parted with no goodwill to the grantee or assignee (cf. per Rich, J., in F.C. of T. v. Williamson (1943), 2 A.I.T.R. 454, where His Honour said: "Hence the Court is not concerned with what the lessor had, but with what he parted with to the respondent [the lessee]"). In such a case, where no separate amount is allocated to the lease in the contract of sale, or where an amount is so allocated by the parties, but the Commissioner is not satisfied that that amount is "fair and reasonable," the consideration attributable to the lease (whether granted, assigned, or surrendered) is required to be determined by the Commissioner.

New s. 83 (2) applies in respect of income year ended June 30, 1953, and subsequent years.

Premium on Surrender of Lease.

The previous definition of "premium" included "any consideration for or in connection with the surrender of a lease," i.e., paid by the lessor to the lessee. The same provision appears in paragraph (c) of the new definition of "premium" inserted by the Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952.

The previous definition of "premium" included a sum paid by a lessor to a lessee as consideration for the surrender by the latter of his tenancy. That definition made no reference, however, to a case where the lessee

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Yields a particularly pleasant effervescent drink. The unpleasant taste of Vitamin B1 is completely absent. Each ounce contains 50% Dextrose, 26 mg. of Vitamin B1 and 100 mg. of Vitamin C.

As a nutritional supplement, particularly in pregnancy and childhood, and for nausea.

Suggested dose: Two teaspoonfuls in water two or three times a day or as considered necessary.

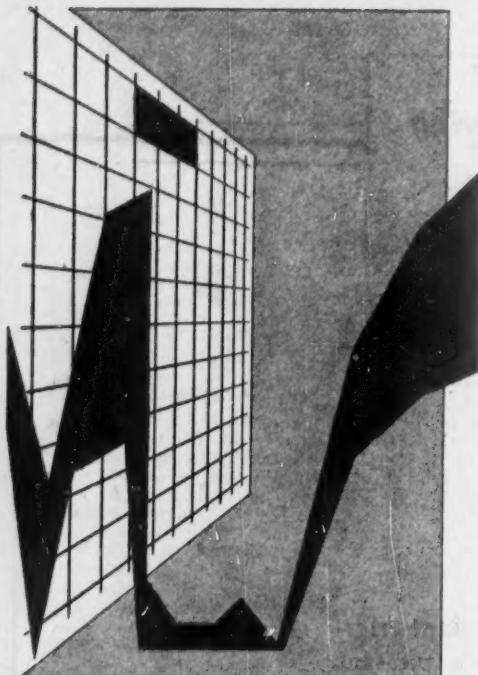
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New peptic ulcer treatment comparable to drip therapy

Whole milk and alkaline constituents combine to produce increased buffering action

NULACIN TABLETS have been evolved to meet a very real need in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers.

All the literature on the treatment of peptic ulcers emphasizes the proven value of diminishing the acidity of the gastric juice. Many large and otherwise intractable ulcers can be healed by a continuous, intra-gastric drip of milk or alkali.

Drip therapy, is, however, not always available, nor is it practicable to use it in many instances. Nulacin offers a satisfactory alternative.

CONTINUOUS NEUTRALIZATION

NULACIN TABLETS, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have been shown clinically to provide a continuous neutralization comparable with that of drip therapy. (B.M.J., 1952, 2, 180.)

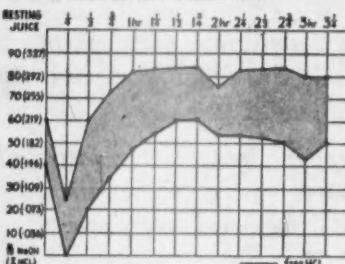
NULACIN TABLETS contain nutrient in a very acceptable form to the peptic ulcer patient. Nulacin tablets obviate the necessity of taking frequent feeds, and so lessen the tendency to obesity which may occur in those who are following a dietary regime of food at frequent intervals.

During ulcer activity the suggested dosage is 3 tablets to be sucked each hour, and for follow-up treatment 2 tablets should be sucked between meals, beginning half an hour after a meal.

The tablet is of a suitable size, and of a consistency and hardness so that, when it is sucked, the result is a constant and prolonged neutralization of the gastric juice.

NULACIN TABLETS are extremely palatable and during extensive clinical tests their taste has proved to be particularly acceptable to patients.

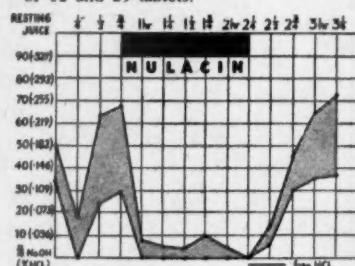
The patient should be instructed to place the tablet between the gum of the upper jaw and the cheek. Here it will be comfortable, and slowly dissolve. The efficacy of the tablet is greatly diminished if it is chewed and swallowed.



Superimposed gruel test-meal curves of six patients with duodenal ulcer.

NULACIN TABLETS are not advertised to the public. There is no B.P. equivalent to this tablet.

NULACIN is packed in pocket tubes of 12 and 25 tablets.



The same patients as in Fig. 1, two days later, showing the striking neutralizing effect of sucking Nulacin tablets (3 an hour). Note the return of acidity when Nulacin is discontinued.

NULACIN

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paid a sum to a lessor to secure the cancellation of an onerous lease. Under the general law, such a sum has been held not to be an allowable deduction to the lessee (*Cowcher v. Mills & Co. Ltd.* (1927), 13 T.C. 216; *Mallett v. The Staveley Coal and Iron Co. Ltd.* (1928), 13 T.C. 772; *Union Cold Storage Co. Ltd. v. Ellerker* (1939), 22 T.C. 547; and *West African Drug Co. v. Lilley* (1947), 28 T.C. 140). In the absence of a specific provision, it would seem that a sum received by a lessor from a lessee, in consideration of the former's acceptance of the surrender of the lease, is not assessable, but there is an English decision to the contrary (*Greyhound Racing Association Liverpool) Ltd. v. Cooper* 1936), 20 T.C. 373.

Paragraph (c) of the new definition of "premium" inserted in s. 83 (1) by the Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952 includes in that term any consideration "for or in connection with the surrender of a lease, whether the consideration is payable by the lessor to the lessee or by the lessee to the lessor."

Thus, in respect of income year ended June 30, 1953, and subsequent years, any sum received by a lessor from a lessee to secure the cancellation of an onerous lease will be assessable under s. 84 in the hands of the lessor and will, by virtue of new s. 85, be an allowable deduction to the lessee in the year of payment.

Consideration Received for Goodwill or Licence — 1952 Amendment.

The repealed definition of "premium" included any consideration for or in connection with any goodwill or licence attached to or connected with land, a lease of which was granted, assigned or surrendered, with the result that sums so received were assessable to the vendor under s. 84, and were the subject of a sinking fund deduction to the purchaser under s. 88.

Experience has demonstrated that it is a matter of considerable practical difficulty to determine whether or not goodwill is attached to the business premises a lease of which is granted, assigned or surrendered, i.e., whether the goodwill is "local" or "personal." This problem has led to a great deal of litigation and some conflict of decisions by the High Court and Boards of Review.

With the object of removing these difficulties, the Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952 provides, in effect, that consideration for goodwill in leasehold transactions shall be included in the recipient's assessable income and deductible in the assessment of the payer only where the parties so elect under a binding agreement and notify the Commissioner to that effect. In the absence of such agreement between the parties, the vendor is not taxed on the sale price of the goodwill, and, correspondingly, no deduction is allowed to the purchaser in respect of the purchase price of the goodwill. This amendment applies to consideration paid under agreements made after December 31, 1952.

Consideration for Goodwill or Licence Sold On or Before December 31, 1952.

Unlike its predecessor, the new definition of "premium" inserted by the Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952 does not include a consideration for goodwill or licence attached to or connected with land a lease of which is granted, assigned or surrendered, except where the vendor and purchaser elect that consideration on the sale of goodwill or a licence shall be treated as a "premium."

Section 15 (2) of Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952 provides, however, that the previous definition continues to apply in relation to a consideration received or paid under an agreement made not later than December 31, 1952, for the grant, assignment or surrender of a lease of land, or under an agreement for the sale of goodwill or the assignment of a licence in connection with such an agreement.

The continuation of the operation of the previous definition of "premium" until December 31, 1952, was for the purpose of affording intending vendors or purchasers an opportunity of familiarising themselves with the 1952 legislation prior to its operation. With regard to sales made up to and including December 31, 1952,

Division 4 will apply automatically only to consideration for any goodwill or licence "attached to or connected with land a lease of which is granted, assigned or surrendered," i.e., for "local" goodwill as distinct from "personal" goodwill. Further, the application of Division 4 is limited to transactions of the foregoing description where the agreement for sale of the "local" goodwill or the assignment of the licence is made on or before December 31, 1952, even though the consideration may be received, in whole or in part, after that date.

Consideration for Goodwill or Licence Sold After December 31, 1952.

The new definition of "premium" inserted in s. 83 (1) by Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952 includes an amount in respect of goodwill or a licence that is required by new s. 83A to be deemed to be a premium, but does not include any other amount attributable to goodwill or a licence.

In order that the parties to a sale of goodwill or a licence may invoke new s. 83A, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- (a) An agreement for the grant, assignment or surrender of a lease of land must be made after December 31, 1952. New s. 83A has no application to a case where the agreement is made on or before December 31, 1952, but the consideration is paid, in whole or in part, after that date.
- (b) In or in connection with the above-mentioned agreement, an agreement must be made in writing whereby goodwill or a licence is agreed to be sold or assigned. Such goodwill or licence must be in respect of a business carried on upon the land, a lease of which is so granted, assigned or surrendered. The agreement for the sale of the goodwill may be included in the agreement for the grant, assignment or surrender of the lease, or it may be the subject of a separate but related agreement.
- (c) An amount is specified or allocated in the agreement for the sale of the goodwill or licence as the consideration for such goodwill or licence.

If the above conditions are satisfied, and if the parties to the agreement have given notice to the Commissioner in accordance with s. 83A (3) that they, the vendor and purchaser, have agreed that the amount referred to in (c) above shall be treated as a premium, so much of that amount as is paid in the year of income shall be deemed, for all purposes of Division 4, to be a premium in respect of the land upon which the business is carried on (s. 83A (2)).

If notice is given to the Commissioner of the agreement by the parties that the consideration for the sale of the goodwill or licence shall be treated as a premium, the vendor's assessable income will include the amount of the consideration. If the consideration is payable in a lump sum, that sum will be assessable in the year of receipt. If it is payable by instalments, the instalments received in each income year will be included in the vendor's assessable income of that year. Correspondingly, the purchaser will be allowed a deduction of the deemed premium by annual instalments spread over the unexpired period of the lease (s. 88 (1)). If, before the expiration of the lease, the purchaser resells or otherwise disposes of the goodwill or licence, he will be entitled to a deduction of the balance of the purchase price which has not been allowed by way of annual deductions (new s. 85 (2)).

Where the parties to the sale of goodwill or a licence do not notify the Commissioner of their agreement to treat the consideration as a premium, the amount is not assessable income of the vendor, but, on the other hand, the purchaser forgoes any deduction in respect of the purchase price, either by way of annual instalments or upon a subsequent disposal of the goodwill or licence.

Notice of Agreement Under s. 83A.

Where the parties desire an amount specified in an agreement of sale as consideration for goodwill or a licence to be regarded as a premium, it will be necessary

sary, in accordance with new s. 83A (2), to notify the Commissioner to that effect. No particular form of notice is prescribed, but s. 83A (3) requires that it should be in writing and signed by both the vendor and the purchaser of the goodwill or licence. Either party may lodge the notice, but once it is lodged, the notice is binding upon both the vendor and purchaser. The notice is required to be lodged with the Commissioner on or before August 31, in the financial year next succeeding the financial year in which the sale is made, but, in special circumstances, the Commissioner is authorised to accept notices lodged after that date.

Form of Notice Under s. 83A.

As previously stated, no particular form of notice is prescribed by s. 83A, but it is suggested that it might be along the following lines:—

"Whereas by an agreement of March 31, 1953, AB assigned to CD a lease of premises situated at and whereas by clause 4 of the said agreement the said AB has agreed to assign to the said CD the goodwill of the business of a heretofore carried on by the said AB upon the said premises, and whereas the amount specified in the said agreement as the consideration for the said goodwill was £1000, now, we the said AB and CD, hereby give you notice in accordance with s. 83A of the Commonwealth Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1936-1952, that we have agreed that the said sum of £1000 shall be treated in our assessments as a premium within the meaning of that term as defined by s. 83 (1) of the said Act."

Consideration for Personal as Well as Local Goodwill May Be Treated as Premium Under s. 83A.

Under the previous definition of "premium" only goodwill or a licence attached to or connected with land a lease of which was granted, assigned or surrendered, i.e., "local" goodwill, could be brought within the provisions of Division 4. Under new s. 83A, there is a change in the wording, as paragraph (b) of subsection (1) speaks of "goodwill or a licence in respect of a business carried on upon that land." Thus, under new s. 83A, consideration for either local or personal goodwill may be treated as a premium, so long as the parties so agree. For example, a medical practitioner who sells the goodwill of his practice, which is personal, may agree with the purchaser that the consideration for the goodwill shall be treated as a premium.

Election Under s. 83A Where Tenancy is of Indefinite Duration.

In the case of a lease of indefinite duration, e.g., a weekly tenancy, there is no ascertainable unexpired period during which annual instalments of purchase price may be deducted. Under the 1952 amendment (Act 2) of 1952 of s. 88, however, a purchaser of goodwill associated with such a lease who, with the vendor, has elected under s. 83A to treat the purchase price as a premium, may further elect to deduct that amount over a period of two years. Alternatively, by refraining from the exercise of this second right of election, he may defer the deduction of the purchase price until he ultimately disposes of the goodwill or licence.

Consideration Received for Assent to Grant or Assignment of a Lease.

Prior to Amending Act (No. 3) of 1952, s. 84 provided that the assessable income of a taxpayer should include any consideration received for or in connection with his assent to any grant or assignment of a lease. The Amending Act transferred the foregoing provisions from s. 84 to the new definition of "premium" in s. 83 (1); the effect of the change is to ensure the allowance of a deduction to the payer of any such consideration either by way of sinking fund allowance under s. 88 (1) or, on disposal of the lease, under new s. 85 (1). Subject to the application of s. 15 (2) of the Amending Act, the amendment first applies for year of income ended June 30, 1953.

Deductions for Unrecouped Expenditure.

Section 85 of the Principal Act was repealed and a new s. 85 substituted therefor by Amending Act (No.

3) of 1952. The original s. 85 (1) provided for the allowance of deductions from premiums included in a taxpayer's assessable income upon the assignment or surrender of a lease. The deduction allowable was the amount of any unrecouped purchase price or expenditure on improvements. The deduction under old s. 85 (1) was allowable only if the taxpayer received a premium for the assignment or surrender of the lease. Even if the amount of the premium received was nominal, the deduction was allowed; however, if the lease was assigned or surrendered without consideration, no deduction was permitted for unrecouped purchase price or expenditure on improvements. New s. 85 (1) removes the foregoing restriction upon the allowance of the deduction by providing that, where a taxpayer assigns or surrenders a lease, any amount paid by him (a) to acquire the lease; (b) in effecting improvements upon land which is the subject of the lease; or (c) to obtain the assent of the lessor to the assignment or surrender, shall be deductible. New s. 85 (1) thus permits a deduction of unrecouped expenditure in all cases where the taxpayer assigns or surrenders a lease. New s. 85 first applies in respect of year of income ended June 30, 1953.

Deduction from Premium Received on Assignment or Surrender of Lease in Respect of Amount Paid to Acquire Lease.

Under new s. 85 (1) a taxpayer who assigns or surrenders a lease is entitled to a deduction of the amount paid by him to acquire the lease, but only to the extent to which it has not been allowed as a deduction in his assessments (new s. 85 (3)). With regard to income year ended June 30, 1952, and prior years, the deduction under repealed s. 85 was allowed only if a premium was received by the taxpayer on such assignment or surrender. A full deduction was, however, allowed of the unrecouped amount paid to acquire the lease, even if that unrecouped amount exceeded the premium received on assignment or surrender. With regard to income year ended June 30, 1953, and succeeding years, a deduction is allowed in the income year of assignment or surrender of the unrecouped amount paid to acquire the lease, whether or not a premium is received by the taxpayer on the assignment or surrender by him of the lease.

Where a taxpayer receives an assessable premium on the assignment or surrender of a lease, any deduction under s. 85 in respect of the unrecouped amount paid to acquire the lease is deemed by s. 85 (5) to relate directly to the premium received.

Example:

A acquired a lease of business premises on July 1, 1950, for ten years, paying therefor a premium of £2000. A was, therefore, entitled under s. 88 to a sinking fund deduction of £200 per annum until 1960. On July 1, 1953, A assigned the lease to B for a premium of £1800 payable in cash.

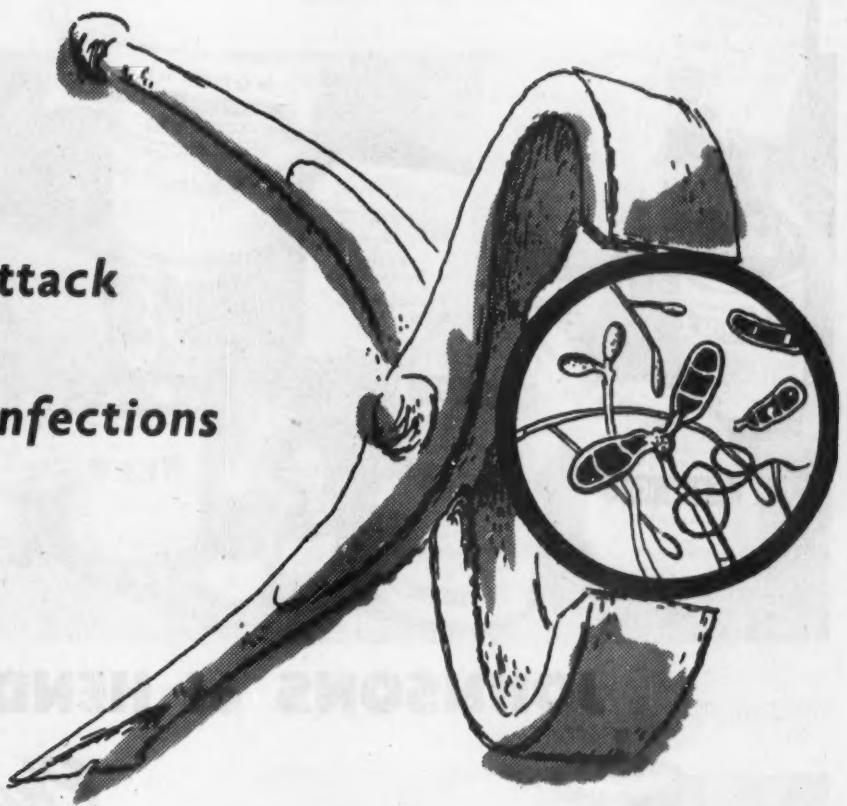
A's assessable income of year ended June 30, 1954, will include	£1800
He will be entitled to a deduction for that year of	£2000
Less sinking fund allowance received in previous assessments—three years at £200 p.a.	600
	1400

Net premium £400

"Net premium" is defined by s. 83 (1) as meaning the amount ascertained by deducting from a premium the allowable deductions directly relating thereto. New s. 85 (5) makes it clear that deductions allowable under s. 85, such as that illustrated above, shall be deemed to relate directly to any premium received in connection with the assignment or surrender of the relevant lease. The purpose of ascertaining the amount of a "net premium" is to determine the concessional rate of tax under s. 86 applicable to a taxable income, which includes a net premium.

(To be continued.)

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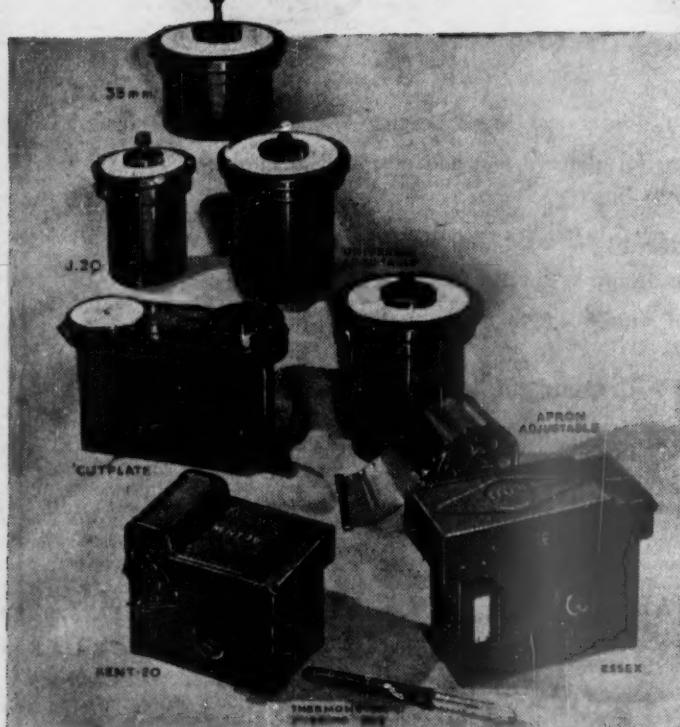


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Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

CHURCH SERVICE FOR PHARMACY

Sir.—May I congratulate Mr. H. A. P. Ankerson on his letter, "A Church Service for Pharmacy," in the "A.J.P." November, 1952, issue.

However, he is in error in stating that in thirty years as a pharmacist, nothing like it had occurred in pharmacy.

For the last seven years such a service has been held in Melbourne, by the Catholic pharmacists.

Originally this service was held on Australia Day, but was later transferred to the King's Birthday holiday (now the Queen's Birthday) as many pharmacists are away on holidays during January. A public holiday on which pharmacies were closed was chosen as many pharmacies are open on a Sunday, and attendance would therefore be limited. The same would also apply to a week-day.

Similar services have been regularly held in Sydney. Reports have also been published in the "A.J.P." I believe, also, that similar services have also been held in Adelaide and Brisbane.

My co-operation is available at all times in furthering the realisation of "spiritual values and service to others." Yours, etc.,

D. CROWLEY, President,
The Catholic Pharmacist Guild of Victoria,
Glen Iris (Vic.), 13/1/53.

THE SALE OF HEXAMETHONIUM BROMIDE AND HEXAMETHONIUM BITARTRATE

Sir.—It has been brought to our notice that some pharmacists are supplying tablets of "Vegolysen" brand Hexamethonium Bromide or "Vegolysen T" brand Hexamethonium Bitartrate without a prescription. Apparently this has not only applied in the case of patients who have been originally ordered the drug by their physicians, but, in rare cases, the tablets have been given to patients who have not seen their physician.

This news has come as a shock to us; for the methonium compounds can be potentially, if not actually, dangerous. Some people show an extraordinarily high degree of response to the methonium compounds when taken orally; and it has already been reported in the medical press in this country that in at least one instance a dose of half a tablet of Vegolysen three times daily brought about a fall in blood pressure which was very much greater than desired. On the other hand, some patients require 12-16 tablets per day.

When given under medical supervision, Vegolysen can be a means of prolonging life in the case of the hypertensive patient as well as ameliorating symptoms in the case of some patients whose blood pressure is not markedly reduced by the exhibition of these compounds. Each patient varies in his or her response to the methonium compounds; and it is therefore not possible to lay down a set dosage scheme to be fol-

lowed. These tablets are not, or at least should not be, regarded in the same category as, for example, aspirin.

While there is no legal bar to a pharmacist selling tablets of methonium compounds over the counter (at least in some States) without a physician's prescription, we feel that in cases of this nature strict adherence to legal requirements is not the most important factor to be considered. We trust, therefore, that the pharmaceutical organisations will impress upon their members the undesirability, to say the least, of supplying Vegolysen or Vegolysen T except on the prescription of a physician; for it should be borne in mind that the response to the compound can change considerably from month to month and that, for their own protection, if for no other reason, these patients should be seen by their physicians at regular intervals.

Vegolysen and Vegolysen T are listed in Part I, Schedule I and Schedule 4 of the Poisons List of Great Britain. At some future date it appears probable that Vegolysen will also be listed as a poison in all the States of the Commonwealth, so that it may then only be supplied on a physician's prescription. Until that time, we would strongly suggest that pharmacists regard the compound as actually being within this category.—Yours, etc.,

D. BUCHANAN,

Medical Department

May & Baker (Australia) Pty. Ltd.

Sydney, Jan. 12, 1953.

Legal

REPORTED BREACHES OF THE QUEENSLAND POISONS REGULATIONS

Queensland Chemist Fined £10.

A pharmaceutical chemist was fined £10 at the Mackay (Q.) Court during the month for having failed to endorse and to cancel a prescription containing a dangerous drug he had dispensed.

The chemist, William Alfred Richardson, was fined £5 on each of two charges: That he failed to endorse his name and address and date upon the prescription containing cocaine hydrochloride on the day he dispensed it; and that he had failed to stamp across the prescription the word "Cancelled."

Mr. W. A. Amiet (for Richardson) submitted it had been a technical offence due to a staff shortage.

Dr. Fined £20 on Drug Charge.

David Horn was fined £20 when he pleaded guilty in the Court of Petty Sessions, Toowoomba, to a charge that, between July 1 and October 10, at Toowoomba, being a medical practitioner authorised under the Poisons Regulations to have and to prescribe morphine, he used it for self-administration.

Chemist Fined £20.

Breaches of the Poisons Regulations cost a South Brisbane chemist £20 in the Summons Court, Brisbane, on January 16.

John Malcolm McKenzie, a pharmaceutical chemist, pleaded guilty before Mr. McKenna, S.M., to a summons complaint that he failed to record in his drugs book full particulars of a dangerous drug, pethidine, sold by him.

McKenzie also pleaded guilty to a complaint of having failed to forward on or about February 22, 1952, to the Director-General of Health a cancelled prescription, dated February 13, 1952, which contained a dangerous drug, morphine sulphate.

Mr. P. Bowen, of the Crown Law Office, who prosecuted, said that on November 20, 1952, a health in-

spector had visited McKenzie's pharmacy in Stanley street, and found that the last dangerous drug register entry was in September, 1949. McKenzie admitted selling drugs since the entry was made.

The inspector also found cancelled prescriptions which had not been sent to the Health Director.

McKenzie told Mr. McKenna that he had been particularly busy, working up to 70 hours a week, and he had not time to send in cancelled prescriptions, or keep his register up to date.

SELF-SERVICE PHARMACIES

The report that a self-service pharmacy had been established in a Melbourne suburb raises interesting legal points concerning the personal responsibility of a chemist providing a service of this kind.

In Great Britain, in the case *The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v. Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) Ltd.*, reported in the *Times Law Reports*, 1952, interesting aspects of drug law are discussed.

It is pointed out that the mere fact that a customer may pick up goods marked with their price and exposed on shelves does not amount to an offer to sell by the shopkeeper, which the customer by picking up an article accepts, but it is the customer, who, in picking up an article and taking it to the cashier, makes an offer to buy, which is accepted by the acceptance of the purchase price by the cashier, and it is at that moment that the contract of sale is completed.

Turning to the question of liability under the Poisons Act, it is pointed out that drugs which contain substances coming within Part I of the Poisons List, but which are not within the first schedule to the Poisons Rules, when exposed for sale in a chemists' shop where a self-service system has been installed and where customers leaving the shop must pass the scrutiny of a qualified pharmacist stationed near the cashier's till, the sale of such drugs is a sale effected by or under the supervision of a qualified pharmaceutical chemist in accordance with the provision of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

This was an agreed special case under Order 34, Rule 1, of the Rules of the Supreme Court, in proceedings brought by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain against the defendants, Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) Ltd., who carried on business as retail chemists at 73 Burnt Oak, Broadway, Edgware, where a self-service system was in operation.

Section 18 (1) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, provides "... it shall not be lawful (a) for a person to sell any poison included in Part I of the Poisons List unless ... (iii) the sale is effected by, or under the supervision of, a registered pharmacist."

Lord Goddard, C.J., in the course of judgment, said that the facts set out in the case showed that the defendants had adopted what is called a self-service system in some of their shops. The system of self-service, which was largely introduced during the war, owing to the shortage of assistants in shops, consisted of allowing customers to go to shelves, where goods were exposed for sale and marked with the price, take the article themselves, and then go to a cash desk, where the money was paid to a cashier or assistant.

In part of the shop in question ointments and drugs, some of which contain poisonous substances, were on certain shelves.

Before any person could leave the shop with these drugs they had to pass the scrutiny and supervision of a qualified pharmacist.

It was a well-established principle that the mere fact that a shopkeeper exposed goods which indicated to the public that he is willing to treat did not amount to an offer to sell. He did not think he should hold that in this case there had been a complete reversal of that principle merely because it was a self-service scheme.

In fact the offer in this case was an offer of the buyer to buy and was not an offer to sell. The buyer brought the goods to the shopkeeper to see whether he would sell or not and in 99 out of 100 cases he would sell. The very fact that the supervising chemist was at the place where the money had to be paid was an indication that it might or might not be communicated to the purchaser that the shopkeeper was not willing to complete a contract with anyone who might bring the goods to him.

This was a matter in which ordinary principles of commonsense and commerce had to be applied. A shopkeeper did not keep goods in his shop for exhibition, and therefore the very fact that he had goods there indicated that he was willing to sell.

If it were true that the exposure of an article was an offer to sell and the person could accept by picking up the article, that picking up by the buyer would be sufficient to pass the property to him and he would be able to insist on the shopkeeper allowing him to take it away. In some particular cases the shopkeeper might regard that as very undesirable.

On the other hand once a person picked up an article, he would never be able to say he had changed his mind. The shopkeeper could say, "Oh, no, the property has passed and you have to buy."

Lord Goddard then quoted the example of a bookseller who displayed books for customers to inspect before purchase. There was no offer, he said, of the shopkeeper to sell, until the customer had taken the book to him or to an assistant and said, "I want to buy this book," and the shopkeeper said, "Yes." The fact that the customer could pick up and look at the books would not prevent the shopkeeper, seeing the book picked up, saying, "I am sorry, I cannot let you have that book. It is the only copy I have and I have already promised it to another customer."

Lord Goddard said his opinion, therefore, was that the mere fact that a customer picked up a bottle of medicine from the shelves did not amount to an acceptance of an offer to sell.

The case was a proper one for the Pharmaceutical Society to bring, but he thought he was bound to say that the sale was made under the supervision of a pharmaceutical chemist. He decided first that there was no sale until the buyer's offer to buy was accepted by the acceptance of the money, and that in the case concerned that took place under the supervision of a pharmaceutical chemist. Secondly, if he was wrong in the view he had taken of when the offer was accepted, the sale was by or under the supervision of a pharmacist, and therefore within the provisions of the Act.

Judgment was given in favour of the defendants, with costs.

Market Report

LONDON MARKET REPORT

January 10, 1953

During the past six weeks market conditions have been dull, as importers and dealers have been engaged in stocktaking and the downward drift of prices has not encouraged the placing of large contracts.

Zanzibar cloves, after touching 12/3 per lb., have gone back to 11/3 on the spot, and shipment offers are under 10/- per lb.

Among the other spices African ginger has receded to around 85/- per cwt., and prices for new crop from origin are also about this figure.

Jamaican root, No. 3 quality, is now worth 117/6 per cwt.

Cardamoms are cheaper; Aleppi greens are available at 15/- per lb., and 11/- per lb. c.i.f., with Mangalore seed at 25/- per lb.

There has been some activity in karaya and No. 1 gum has varied between 200/- and 220/- per cwt. here.

Acacia has been falling, and clean Kordofan sorts are quoted at 92/6 to 94/- per cwt; forward offers for despatch in February are approximately 10/- per cwt. below these rates.

Agar has gone down to 17/9 per lb., but it has been announced that only limited quantities will be imported during the current six months.

Asafoetida is easier at £15 per cwt. for hard Persian block.

Star anise has gone up to 4/- per lb.

Cascara is practically unchanged, but as buyers have now obtained their probable requirements of senega, the spot rate has gone back to 14/6 per lb.

Liquid storax is substantially lower at 6/- per lb..

Supplies of senna have improved slightly, and hand-picked Tinnevelly pods are 2/- per lb.

Ordinary Chinese rhubarb varies from 3/6 to 7/6 per lb., and Shensi from 11/- to 12/- per lb.

The market is bare of Indian strammonium, but Continental leaves are in reasonable supply at 95/- per cwt.

Among the essential oils, Chinese peppermint (Arvensis) is more plentiful at 34/- per lb., and Brazilian at 16/- per lb.

Aniseed also has come down and is around 7/3 per lb. in drums, while shippers quote 6/6, c.i.f.

Palmarosa has gone back to 52/6 and 47/6 per lb. c.i.f.

Rosemary is approximately two-thirds of the price it was a year ago at its present rate of 6/- per lb.

Ceylon citronella is 3/6 per lb. and Java oil is 6d. per lb. above this figure.

B.P. lemon oil of Sicilian origin is 46/- per lb.

Eucalyptus is almost 1/- per lb. below its December price, and varies from 5/- to 5/6 per lb., according to quality, in original containers.

Manufacturers' prices for acetic acid have come down by £10 per ton to £111 for glacial B.P., and £102 for 80 per cent. pure.

Calamine is 1/11 per lb. following the reduction in zinc metal.

Potassium permanganate is lower by 1d. per lb. at 1/8 per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; the technical grade is 181/6 per cwt.

The only other changes of importance have been in solvents. Diethyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate, amyl and butyl acetates, and amyl alcohol are each cheaper, but these reductions make little difference to the retail pharmacist.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, January 10, 1953

The Christmas season is again a memory, but the British public, from the bank returns, appear to have spent even more than last year on their festivities. Prices generally have been higher for food stuffs, but gifts showed little difference in cost. Pharmacists obtained a full share in Christmas business, as the goods offered have been particularly suitable for tokens of goodwill.

Code of Professional Conduct

The Executive Committee of the National Pharmaceutical Union has issued its opinion on the Society's Draft Revised Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct. While the Executive considers that such a statement is desirable, it believes that a code should conform to the following basic principles: (1) The rules should be strictly confined to matters of professional conduct, bearing in mind that a breach may be treated as "misconduct" and so subject to sanctions. (2) The rules should be stated with the utmost clarity and be framed in the form of specific requirements or prohibitions rather than as general exhortations. (3) The rules should not seek to impose obligations with which it may be impracticable for members to comply. The Executive considers that the draft statement offends all these basic principles. It has been agreed that the Council of the Society should arrange a meeting with members of the N.P.U. Executive.

Assistants in Pharmacy

The N.P.U. Executive has also published its opinions on the registration of assistants in pharmacy. It considers that it is not essential as far as the retail side is concerned, but believes it may well be essential for hospital pharmacy. If action is taken for hospitals, the Executive sees nothing objectionable in that action being applicable also to retail pharmacy, so long as it is permissive and not compulsory. The opinion is summed up in the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the committee held recently: (1) That provision should be made for "pharmacy assistants" to be trained on a practical basis. (2) That there should be an examination to assess their competence. (3) That employment in a retail pharmacy as a pharmacy assistant should not be contingent on the person having undergone the specified training. (4) That the training should be regulated by and the examination controlled but not carried out by the Society. (5) That the principle that the assistants should be controlled and supervised by the Society is not acceptable. (6) That the Society should not put itself in a position where, by virtue of the issue of a certificate of competence, it becomes responsible, expressly or by implication, for the welfare of those securing the certificate.

Other opinions which have reached the Pharmaceutical Society on this question vary from complete acceptance of the proposed registration of assistants to absolute opposition. One branch is in favour of the assistants to be registered for employment in hospitals only. Others want a new scheme to be devised by members to overcome the manpower position, and some want immediate implementation. The Council has agreed to have a further branch representatives' meeting before the proposals are put to the annual meeting in May next.

Examiners' Views.

Recently the annual reports of the Boards of Examiners for England and Wales and for Scotland have been published. The following extracts may be of interest to Australian pharmacists, as they show tendencies common to many students. In the theory papers in pharmaceutics, candidates continued to offer a large extensive and inaccurate knowledge of superstructure instead of a precise and thorough knowledge of fundamentals, although the questions were framed to elicit the latter type of information. In practical work, lack of planning (in order to complete the paper in the time available) leads inevitably to hurried and untidy work in the closing stages of the practical period. Labelling, wrapping and finish of preparations require more care. Many candidates showed but a slight appreciation of the principles of aseptic dilution. Lack of understanding of the methods employed to determine bacteriostatic values leads to considerable inaccuracies. Many candidates had not grasped the basis of tests for sterility.

Liking for Latin

The absence of Latin, except in the main titles, in the 1952 National Formulary has been the subject of some adverse comment. A writer in the British Medical Journal asked that the Formulary should also have a Latin index, and points out that, if there is a complete change-over to English in the next editions of the N.F. and B.P., while conforming to U.S. practice, it would result in the existence of one system for the English-speaking world and another for the remainder. The great difficulty would then be experienced in establishing an international nomenclature. He also asserts that a prescription which a patient cannot understand has a much greater therapeutic value than one in the mother tongue.

Investigation of Trading Conditions

The Board of Trade have announced that they have required the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission to submit a report of certain practices which involve agreement amongst traders to discriminate in favour of or against a defined class of customers. These practices include "exclusive dealing" and "collective boycott." The Chemists' Friends Association, which restricts sales of certain approved products to pharmacies only, may be affected by the former group, and the P.A.T.A. may be disturbed by the question of "collective boycott," as they maintain a "stop list."

College of General Practitioners

A Committee of the British Medical Association has recommended the establishment of a College of General Practitioners, which would have the following functions: To provide a headquarters; to give a lead to general practice; to formulate policy; to assist in the training of undergraduate medical students for general practice; to promote post-graduate teaching of general practitioners; to encourage research; to foster traditions and ideals; to raise the status of general practice; and to improve its art and skill.

It has been acknowledged that the long-term goal should be a "British Academy of Medicine"; for the time being there is to be no special diploma for general practice, but certain requirements will be necessary for foundation membership. Young men and women may be allowed to join as associates. It is understood that already 1000 practitioners have expressed their wish to join.

Warning on Prescribing

In its first issue for 1953, the British Medical Journal in a leading article calls for a drastic curtailment in prescribing antibiotics. It points out the dangers of the indiscriminate use of these drugs for minor ailments, such as measles and the common cold. It is emphasised that too frequent use may set up a high degree of resistance to their remedial powers, so that if prescribed for a cold, it may at some future time abolish their effect in a patient who has septicaemia. Chloramycetin has been widely used in a current measles epidemic, and is alleged to have caused a number of deaths from aplastic anaemia. Lord Horder told the "Sunday Express" newspaper that the wholesale use of antibiotics before a proper diagnosis was "nothing more than blunderbuss doctoring."

New Anaesthetic

Some publicity has been given in the lay press to the use of "Efocaine" in operations, as sufficient is being manufactured for general needs and there is a surplus for export. It consists of procaine 1 per cent., procaine hydrochloride 0.25 per cent., and butylaminobenzoate 5 per cent. in a solvent composed of polyethylene glycol 2 per cent., propylene glycol 78 per cent. and water with preservatives. It is said to destroy any sensation of pain in the part operated on for a period up to three weeks after the operation.

The wounds heal naturally and without delay or systemic reactions. It is marketed by The Crookes Laboratories Ltd. in 15 mils. ampoules, costing 20s. each, and the amount required varies from 1 to 6 ampoules, according to the severity of the operation.

New Spirit for Perfumes

New regulations have permitted the use of a special "Q grade" industrial methylated spirits for perfumery manufacture. This Q grade consists of 95 parts of spirits mixed with 5 parts of pure methyl alcohol, and to each gallon 175 minims of standardised quassia extract must be added. It can only be used for perfumery in accordance with one or other of the three following general formulae: (1) Perfume essential oil and/or perfume synthetic chemical not less than 5 per cent., industrial methylated spirits (Q grade) (not less than 60 degrees over proof) not less than 75 per cent., water to 100 per cent. (2) Perfume essential oil and/or perfume synthetic chemical less than 5 per cent., but not less than 1 per cent., diethyl phthalate 1 per cent., industrial methylated spirits (Q grade) at a strength not less than 60 degrees over proof not less than 75 per cent., water to 100 per cent. (3) Perfume essential oil and/or perfume synthetic chemical more than 25 per cent., industrial methylated spirits (Q grade) at a strength not less than 60 degrees over proof to 100 per cent. Stringent provisions are laid down regarding records to be kept.

Fall in Chemical Exports

The general Secretary of the Chemical Workers' Union has called attention to the difficulties facing the industry. He has pointed out that the value of chemical exports fell from £13,500,000 a month in the first quarter for 1952 to £10,500,000 in September, and that during the year an average of 13.4 per cent. of the labour force was discharged as redundant. Competition from America, Germany, Italy and Japan has been intensified. If full employment is to be maintained in the industry in 1953, new methods of production, new sales organisation, and new blood with new ideas are required. Some central organisation is necessary to collate the necessary information to give an approximate idea of the expected chemical production in the coming year that would not be marketable under present conditions, and how best this surplus can be disposed of. The trading methods envisaged will have to be revolutionary and unorthodox. Germany exported £16 million more chemical products in 1951 than Great Britain, according to an article in the "Financial Times."

Change to Metric Measure

The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry has decided to recommend to its members: (a) that liquid galenicals should be sold by volume instead of by weight; (b) that solids, liquid galenicals and pharmaceutical chemicals should be sold in metric weights and measures (the liquids by volume). These provisions are applicable to drugs and galenicals supplied for dispensing, and are not intended to apply to pre-packed products for "over the counter" sales. The target date for this change is July 1, 1953, and it is hoped members will endeavour to bring it into operation as quickly as possible; it will be appreciated that some varying overlap in time before or after the target date will be inevitable.

Doubtless this change-over will cause some little upheaval at first, but in due time it should be possible to decrease the number of types of bottles used and so economise in storage space both in wholesale houses and in retail pharmacies.

The B.P. Commission

The B.P. 1953 will become effective on September 1 next, and will be published on March 1. It has been

GUIDE TO NEW PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES

Our aim in presenting these references is to give a summary in regard to each product, rather than all the information available in the manufacturers' literature. Their mention in these columns does not imply editorial recommendation. Prices are no longer quoted because of frequent fluctuations.

TESTOGENINE

Supplier: Fawns & McAllan, Australia.
Composition: Testosterone propionate for injection; methyl testosterone for oral use.
Indications: Mammary carcinoma, chronic mastitis, functional uterine bleeding, male climacteric and benign prostatic hypertrophy.
Dosage: Mammary carcinoma: 100 mg. intramuscularly three times weekly. Chronic mastitis: 10 mg. intramuscularly twice weekly for six weeks.
Male climacteric: 10-25 mg. intramuscularly twice weekly until symptoms under control, then one 10 mg. tablet daily.
Pack and Price: Ampoules (10 mg.), boxes of 6 x 1 cc.
Ampoules (25 mg.), boxes of 6 x 1 cc.
Ampoules (100 mg.), boxes of 6 x 2 cc.
Tablets (10 mg.), bottles of 25 and 100.

ANTADIX (D.H.A.)

Supplier: Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd., Sydney.
Composition: Tablets of tetraethylthiuram disulphide.
Indications: Alcoholic addiction.
Dosage: According to Jacobsen and Martensen-Larsen (J.A.M.A., 1949, CXXXIX, 918), "the dose depends on the individual person and is adjusted so that flushing occurs after 5 gm. of alcohol (one-third to one-half of a drink) is ingested. This dose lies generally between 0.25 and 0.75 gm. daily. In most cases, the patients were given a 'test drink' on the third day of treatment to experience the effect of alcohol."
Tablets (0.5 gm.), bottles of 25 and 100.

Pack and Price:

VITADEX

Supplier: Felton Grimwade & Duerdins Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.
Composition: Effervescent granules containing 50 per cent. dextrose with 26 mg. vitamin B₁ and 100 mg. vitamin C in each ounce.
Indications: Nausea, etc.
Dosage: Two teaspoonfuls in water two or three times a day.
Pack: Jars of 4 oz.

BRULIDINE

Supplier: May & Baker Ltd.
Composition: Dibromopropamidine isethionate.
Indications: For topical application in the prophylaxis and treatment of superficial mixed infections common to burns, wounds, ulceration and certain skin diseases.
Pack: Cream (0.15 per cent.), containers of 4 oz.

M.A.C. with ANAESTHETIC

Supplier: The Hamilton Laboratories Ltd., Adelaide.
Composition: A combination of crude cod liver oil and a 1 in 1000 solution of stainless amino-acridine with butethanol 0.5 per cent. and butyl amino benzoate 2.5 per cent. in an inert hydrophilic cream base.
Indications: Burns, wounds, etc.
Directions: Apply to affected part and cover. The dressing should not be changed too often.
Pack: Tubes of 2 oz.

CODIPHEN PLUS

Supplier: G.P. Pty. Ltd., Sydney.
Composition: Tablets containing codeine phosphate gr. 1, phenacetin gr. 2₁, aspirin gr. 2₁, and amphetamine sulphate 2.5 mg.
Indications: For relief of pain in dysmenorrhoea, headache, etc.
Dosage: 1-2 tablets and repeat in three hours if necessary.
Pack: Bottles of 25 and 100 tablets.

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GUIDE TO NEW PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES (Continued)

KATONIUM

Supplier: Frederick Stearns & Company.
Composition:

Indications:

Dosage: 15 grammes, 2-3 times a day.
Pack: Powder, jars of 300 grammes (10.6 oz.) and 600 grammes (21.2 oz.).

HEPOVITE TABLETS

Supplier: Evans Medical Supplies Ltd.
Composition:

Indications: For growth promotion in children.

Dosage: 2 to 4 tablets (or more) per day, to be chewed, or crushed, and swallowed.

Pack: Containers of 24 tablets (foil wrapped).

Storage: The tablets should be stored in a well-closed container and in a cool, dry place, away from light.

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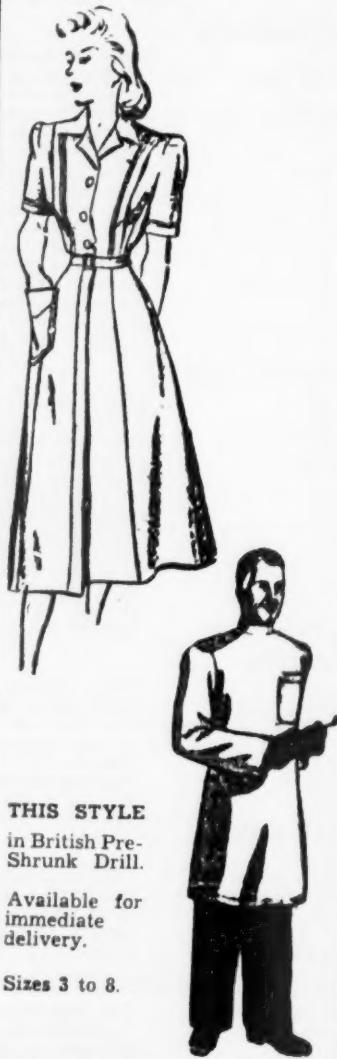
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRODUCTS LISTED

January to December, 1952

Asphamen	January	Neclipyrin	July
Alimex	February	Neuplex	July
Antigeront	April	Neriol	July
Avil	May	Natisedine	August
Aureomycin Troches	June	Neosal	December
Acetocid Soluble Oint- ment	October	Nestosyl Ointment	December
Allecetur	October	Oxylan	February
Aureomycin Ointment	November	Oscacyl	August
Avagal	December	Oestroform Aqueous	August
Antistine-Privine Nebu- liser	December	Orocillin Fort	September
Banthine	January	Priscol	February
Benafedrin	February	Phenobarbitone Injection (Evans)	February
Bisantol	March	Plasmosan	April
Bromo-Vaierian Elixir	March	Piperoxane	April
Benadryl Expectorant	April	Primogyn C	April
B12 with Folic Acid	May	Primogyn M	May
Barboestryl	July	Purodigin	May
Becholine D	September	Penacefam	June
Benacine	November	Pyridermia	June
Beneric	December	Pernaemon Crudum	June
Becholine	September	Pernaemon Forte	June
Cytobex	January	Pregnenolone	July
Colchicine Salicylate	March	Pyrivel	July
Viraxatabs	May	Permaxin	August
Coricidin	June	Pyropax	November
Chronalgicin	February	Pylumbrin	August
Dermucid	June	Procid Lozenges	September
Drinamyl	December	Procid Nasal Drops	September
Duocillin	February	Pronuco	September
Eskaphen B	February	Phosphaljel	October
Estigyn Elixir	March	Pulmo	November
Enterocid Suspension	August	Pycazine	December
Ethidol Sedative Co.	October	Pentapen Ointment	December
Ferbelan	July	Pentapen Cream	December
Fortior	November	Procilllin A.S.	December
Gastrotabs	September	Quinacrine	January
Hepatex T	March	Quinidox	December
Heptamin	September	Rhinamid	March
Isobinch	October	Rondase	April
Iviron	November	Rimifon	November
Khellin	March	Strophosid	April
Kinaden	May	Syncurine	June
Kayvitte	July	Salamide	October
Keturex	July	Salicylamide	December
Kemadrin	December	Slendex	December
L.S.A.	January	Stomubis	September
Landrax	February	Sedival	April
Liver Injection-Oxoid	April	Tagathen	September
Lutoform	August	Tolazoline	September
Menstrogen	March	Thepanol	September
Modertenson	April	Thiomerin Sodium	September
Malonal	July	Thyal	October
Malidone	September	Tensedine	November
Mercazole	November	Testaform	November
Nivaquine	January	Urolucosil	November
Neustab	February	Vitamin A	May
Neuralgine	March	Vegolysen T	August
Natrinal	May	Vellidoid	August
Nidoxital	June	Vitoblain	October
		Wydase	March
		Wychol	June

WHITE COATS

LADIES' UNIFORM in Pre-Shrunk Cesarine. Shank Buttons.
S.S.W. to W. and O.S.



THIS STYLE

in British Pre-Shrunk Drill.

Available for immediate delivery.

Sizes 3 to 8.

GROWN WHITE COATS

Showrooms:

MELBOURNE: VIC. BROOKSHAW,
Howey Court, 234 Collins St. MU 5320.

ADELAIDE: K. MACKENZIE,
99 Gouger Street. Phone: Cent. 1737.

HOBART: H. GROUNDS, 4 Victoria
Street. Hobart 3511.

BRISBANE: L. W. D. ROCHAIX & CO.,
90-92 Eagle Street. BO 877.

agreed that the present members of the B.P. Commission will go out of office on September 30. The new Commission will be made up from four persons nominated by the General Medical Council, three persons nominated jointly by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and of Ireland and Northern Ireland, and two persons nominated by the Medical Research Council. The proofs of the new B.P. have been passed for press, and the Commission has recorded its appreciation of the assistance received from correspondents overseas, especially from the Australian Committee on Pharmacopoeia Revision, the British Pharmacopoeia Revision of Victoria and the Canadian Committee on Pharmacopoeial Standards. Up to the end of October last, 48,843 copies of the 1948 edition had been sold.

Films and Education

A special Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society has been studying the need for films and other forms of visual aid in pharmaceutical teaching and post-graduate instruction. Few films are available for teaching, and there is a need particularly for those showing methods of preparing sterile practice. It has been determined by the Committee that several short films are required on the following subjects:-

(1) Elementary Bacteriology: (a) Types of bacteria; (b) staining methods; (c) counting bacteria; (d) viability factors; temperature, moisture, food, resistance to chemicals, resistance to light, relation to oxygen. How such factors are considered in sterilisation processes; how such factors are applied to sterility tests.

(2) Small Scale Sterilisation: (a) Use of heat, dry heat (hot air oven), moist heat (use of steamers, autoclaves), heat combined with chemicals (heating with a bactericide); (b) filtration, types of filter media, filter units in operation, care and testing of filters; (c) sterilisation of dressings; (d) sterilisation of instruments; (e) large scale sterilisation. Similar headings to the above as employed in manufacturing houses.

(3) Aseptic Techniques: (a) Need for this form of technique; (b) sources of contamination (various sources illustrated); (c) techniques (various exercises in the aseptic handling of materials); (d) application of techniques to aseptic processing and sterility tests.

(4) Antiseptics and Germicides: (a) Effects of different factors, temperature, concentration, time, etc., shown mainly by charts; (b) specificity; (c) tests: A. Determination of bacteriostatic power (simple and plate methods). B. Determination of bactericidal power (Rideal Walker test and Chick-Martin test). Disadvantages of these two tests.

(5) Sterility Testing: (a) Methods of providing optimum conditions for growth of bacteria; (b) simple aerobic tests on non-inhibiting fluids; (c) simple anaerobic tests on non-inhibiting fluids; (d) tests on solutions containing inhibitory agents; (e) tests on powders (soluble and insoluble); (f) tests on oils; (g) tests on ointments; (h) tests on dressings, ligatures and sutures.

Schools of pharmacy cannot bear the cost, and an appeal is being made to industrial undertakings to sponsor the production of films of this type. Many firms have already produced films illustrating work in their own factories or particular processes undertaken by them, and these have been greatly appreciated at branch meetings of the Society.

Return to Form.

The shortage and cost of paper in Great Britain has cut down a great number of publications both in size of page and the number of pages. However, the "Chemist and Druggist," which is published weekly, has returned to quarto size from the octavo "pocket" form, which was adopted in 1941. The "Chemist and Druggist" has been in existence for over 93 years, and has sponsored a number of standard works of reference, including "Pharmaceutical Formulas" and "The Art of Dispensing."

Trade Notes

Mr. G. T. Peterson, Ph.C., F.P.S., Developmental Officer, Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne, reports having spent the early part of this month in Perth. His business interests took him to the Royal Perth Hospital and Hollywood Repatriation Hospital. He also had many pleasant discussions with Perth's Terrace Specialists and suburban practitioners regarding his company's products.

TABLET H.M.B. (HEXA-METHONIUM BROMIDE). Amended Price.

Hamilton Laboratories Ltd. announce the following amended prices for the above product:-

	Wholesale Price	Retail Price
Tab. H.M.B., 0.25 gm.—		
Bottle 100	10/8 each	15/- each
Bottle 500	50/- each	—

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES LIMITED.

A new company is being registered in N.S.W. to distribute in that State the drugs, chemicals and medical products manufactured by Evans Medical Supplies Ltd., of Liverpool, England. Trading will commence on February 2, and the warehouse is situated at 111 Hampden road, Artarmon, N.S.W. The temporary telephone number is JA 3265, and further details in connection with the new company will be announced later.

"BENERIC"—BENGER

The "Guide to New Prescription Proprietaries" published in our December issue included a reference to the above product.

We have now been advised by British Chemicals & Biologicals (Pty.) Ltd., of Sydney, that "Beneric"—Benger, was withdrawn from the market a little over twelve months ago and that stocks are no longer available.

QUINIDOX

A reference to the above product appeared in the "Guide to New Prescription Proprietaries" included with our issue of December 30, 1952.

In connection with that reference, the Anglo-Swiss Drug Co. Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, has drawn attention to an error in the composition of "Quinidox," which the company states should read:

"Doxephrin (rac. methylamphetamine hcl) 3 mgm. Quinine Sulphate gr. 1, Atropine Sulph. gr. 1/200 Aspirin gr. 2½, Cinnamon pulv. gr. 1."

ALLEN & HANBURYS (AUSTRALASIA) LTD.

The Parent Company, Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, reports that, owing to the increasing volume of business, the Board of Directors of Allen & Hanburys (Australasia) Ltd. has been reconstituted.

As from January 1, 1953, the Board of Directors of Allen & Hanburys (Australasia) Ltd. became comprised of Messrs. W. M. Clayton, R. Greenwood, J. C. Hanbury, C. W. Maplethorpe, G. Percival and W. J. Rennie.

B.W. & CO. WORKS MANAGER

Mr. John A. M. Thomson has recently arrived from England to take up his appointment as Works Manager of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd.

Mr. Thomson is an Associate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and an Associate of the Heriot Watt College. He has been on the staff of the Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford, England, for the last six years, initially in charge of production control, and more recently on special assignments in production engineering.

A. & H. REPRESENTATIVE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

We have been notified by Allen & Hanburys (Asia) Ltd. that it has, for the first time, appointed a permanent South Australian representative resident in Adelaide.

Mr. R. J. Barker, who has been with the company some years as its Victorian representative, has been chosen for the position, and will carry with him a full knowledge of the company's products and its trading policy.

Mr. Barker's temporary address for mailing purposes will be: C/o W. H. Jenkins, Post Office, Flinders Park, Adelaide.

FAULDING'S CHRISTMAS PARTY.

One hundred and fifty children and 500 adults attended a Christmas Party given by the Directorate of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. for the children of the Company's Adelaide staff, on December 19 last.

Mr. A. F. Scammell welcomed the staff and their families to the Christmas gathering and expressed the gratitude of the Board for the loyalty and hard work that the company personnel had put in during the year 1952, helping to carry the company through a difficult period. Mr. Scammell spoke confidently of 1953, and said that although the future was very hard to foretell there seemed to be indications that, provided the same effort was maintained, the year 1953 would be an exceptionally successful one. Mr. Scammell expressed the pleasure he felt in seeing before him so many employees of long standing, some of them being the third generation to work for F. H. Faulding and Co. Ltd.

T. J. SMITH & NEPHEW LTD.

Survey of Australian Market.

Mr. Fred Marshall Medhurst, M.B.E., Chairman of the British Surgical Dressings Manufacturers' Association



Mr. F. M. Medhurst, M.B.E.

tion, left Great Britain for Australia on the "Oronsay," on December 10, to survey business conditions in the Commonwealth. He arrived in Sydney early this month, and the visit—his first since 1949—is expected to last about three months.

Mr. Medhurst is also an ex-president of the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, and Managing Director of a British company which is one of the leading manufacturers of surgical dressings in the world. He is also a director of the Australian branch of his company.

In 1947 he was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire, in recognition of his services in the last war, when he was responsible for directing the supply, through the British surgical dressing industry, of dressings to all allied forces in the field and to hospitals and other users throughout the Commonwealth.

MR. RALPH HART ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT COLGATE PALMOLIVE INTERNATIONAL.

A cable received by the Australian Company advises that Mr. Ralph Hart, who was for three years Managing Director in Australia for Colgate Palmolive Pty. Ltd., has been elected a Vice-President of the newly-formed Colgate Palmolive International.

This new company will aid in co-ordinating Colgate's foreign operations which are carried on through 25 subsidiaries, four branches and an export department. Employees outside the United States number about 9900.

Mr. Hart left Sydney in April, 1951, to take up his appointment as Manager of the company's European interests, with headquarters in Paris.

BOOTS PRIZE IN PHARMACOLOGY

Mr. L. Hemingway, the winner of the Boots prize in Pharmacology, 1952, being presented with the prize by Mr. F. M. Needham, Managing Director of Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. In the centre is Mr. G. K. Suter, the Melbourne Manager of Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.



Mr. Hemingway left school before attempting the Intermediate or Leaving certificates. He took up a position as fitter and turner and matriculated by doing his Intermediate and Leaving certificates at night school. His first year of Medicine with Melbourne University saw him successful in obtaining the Boots prize in Pharmacology, which is awarded to the most outstanding student in the subject of Pharmacology. Mr. Hemingway continues his work as a fitter and turner during his vacations.

LAVENDER AND COLOGNE ARE BACK.

The 1952 Christmas season must have come as a shock to those who insisted that toilet waters were dead; literally millions of units of Australian-made perfumery have been sold in what is probably the best year ever.

The shortage of overseas perfumery is a partial explanation, but it does not explain why Lavender, Cologne and Lavender and Musk should have gained so rapidly. Never have more varieties of Australian perfumery been offered, yet everywhere Lavender and Cologne sold unit for unit with all other perfumes put together.

In the course of the 1952 perfumery season, several possible explanations became obvious. First and foremost the extract perfumes have become over-specialised — there are too many of them. One of the most startling illustrations of this was the number of people who, asking for Cologne or Lavender, said, "I know she likes this." That's why Cologne and Lavender will never die — not only are they less expensive,

but they are the only perfumes that are well known and readily accepted.

It was interesting and rather humorous to note that the creation of various medium-priced heavily advertised skin perfumes has reacted to the benefit of the toilet waters, too.

No, Christmas, 1952, should have convinced even the diehards like myself that, come what may, women will always buy those perfumes that have tradition, perfumes like Old English Lavender and the other toilet waters.—"Shopwalker."

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE.

Details of the P.P. Card Service offer for the year 1953 are contained in a special announcement on page 27 of this issue.

The 15 cards to be issued shortly for the month of January, 1953, will include references to the following products:—

B : 41	Butazolidin.
C : 53	Calgesic.
C : 54	Cilicaine Fortified.
G : 9	Geriplex.
I : 8	Isotone Solution.
L : 13	Lethidrone.
M : 29	Mephosol.
N : 33	Neutradonna Tablets.
O : 12	Oblivon.
S : 30	Stenediol.
S : 31	Stannoxyol.
S : 32	Sucrets.
T : 29	Telepaque.
T : 30	Tyrozets.
V : 22	Varicosan with Chlorophyll.

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service may be commenced at any time while stocks last. Order, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to: The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne. By subscribing now you will be sure of your set for the year, and can make immediate use of the information provided.

NEW WHOLESALER IN HOBART.

An announcement of interest to both wholesale and retail sections of pharmacy is that Mr. H. H. Pearce, formerly manager of the Hobart Branch of L. Fairthorne & Son Pty. Ltd., will be commencing in business as a wholesale chemist on his own account early in March, at 43 Murray Street, Hobart. His first approach will be in the ethical proprietary field.

Mr. Pearce is well known throughout the trade and at present occupies the position of President of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

Following a period as laboratory assistant in the research laboratories of the Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Ltd., at Risdon, Mr. Pearce was apprenticed to the late W. B. Drake, of Hobart, and passed the Final Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania in 1938, being awarded the H. T. Gould Memorial Prize for the year. After service abroad with the A.I.F., during which time he commanded various depots of medical stores, Mr. Pearce was appointed Procurement Officer, Medical Supplies, U.N.R.R.A., South-west Pacific Area, and from that position joined the staff of Drexco Pty. Ltd., the export company of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd. He left the position of Assistant Manager, Drexco Pty. Ltd. to become manager of the Hobart Branch of L. Fairthorne & Son Pty. Ltd. in 1949.



Mr. H. H. Pearce.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified, 11/12/52—

Chemists' Section: Addition.

Size	Retail	Wholesale
2 oz.	6/- Nasciodine Medicated Massage Cream	48/- doz.

Bonus: 1 with every doz. jars ordered.

Chemists' Section: Alterations.

Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.

2/10	Ingram Shaving Cream
(Altered by authority of the Prices Branch)	

General Section: Alteration

Potter & Birks Pty. Limited

8 oz.	4/- Nujol	33/6 doz.
Transfer to General Section from Chemists' Section		
F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.		

3/9	Digestone	30/- doz.
World Agencies Pty. Ltd.		

Trial	2/7 Enzode Tablets
Large	7/10 Enzode Tablets

Notified 29/12/52—

Chemists' Section: Alterations

Amolin Laboratories

2/-	Am-o-lin Healing Cream	16/- doz.
	Under 1 doz.	16/6 doz.

Parcel Advantage: Bonus Discontinued.

Menley & James (Col.) Ltd.

1 oz. tube	5/6 Eskamel (Ointment)	44/- doz.
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Notified 14/1/53—

General Section: Alterations

Size	Retail	Wholesale
5 oz.	3/7 La-Fee Bay Rum Shampoo	

5 oz.	4/6 La-Fee Beauty Milk
3 1/2 oz.	2/8 La-Fee Shaving Cream

4 oz.	2/7 Vitasheen
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Chemists' Section: Alterations

Reckitt & Colman (Australia) Ltd.

16 oz.	9/6 Dettol	82/6 doz.
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Parcel Advantage: 2 doz. lots, 82/- doz.; 6 doz. lots, 81/6 doz.

Retail price taking effect from 16th February, 1953.

Wholesale price ruling from January 16, 1953.

All other list conditions unchanged.

PROTECTED LIST.

Notice is hereby given of the following additions to and alterations in the Protected List, Chemists' Section.

M. HALL, Acting Secretary.

Sydney, January 19, 1953.

Additions.

Size	Retail	Wholesale
Wyeth International Limited.		

100's	19/- Beplete (tablets)	163/- doz.
Propion Ophthalmic		

4 fl. drams	4/-	32/- doz.
Sebella (tablets)		

100's	10/9	86/- doz.
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Alterations.

Kelvin Chemical Co.

80's	3/6 Karna Vita Tablets	27/6 doz.
Karna Vita Tablets		

1000's	47/6	31/8 each
Karna Vita Liver and Iron		

60's	3/9	30/- doz.
Tablets		

1000's	53/9	35/10 each
Karna Vita Liver and Iron		

4 oz.	11/3	90/- doz.
Karna Vita Oral Concentrated Liver Extract, B.P.		

16 oz.	41/3	27/6 each
Operative from February 1, 1953.		

Baden P. Morris, Cannon Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.	Modern Teats	85/- gross
Scott Henderson Pty. Ltd. Karitane Products.		

1 lb.	5/4 Karil (tins)	51/10 doz.
Karilac, A (packets)		

1 lb.	3/7 Karilac Nos. 1, 2, 3 (pkts.)	34/34 doz.
Kariol (tins)		

1 lb.	5/4 Kariol (tins)	51/10 doz.
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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

"Materiae Vegetabiles," organ of the International Commission for Plant Raw Materials.

Published by Dr. W. Junk, Publishers, 13, Van Stolkweg, The Hague, Netherlands. Annual subscription for one volume (four numbers), 40 Dutch guilders.

"Materiae Vegetabiles," published for the first time this year (1952), aims at bringing together all papers published concerning vegetable raw materials.

It is hoped by the editors that this correlation of knowledge will lead to the finding of new raw materials, improved methods of cultivation and extraction, and improved quality and better methods of utilisation of established raw materials.

Contributions to this periodical may be made by botanists, cultivators in all climates, chemists, technicians and industrialists.

Papers may be written in English, French, German, Italian or Spanish. They must be accompanied by a short summary in another language and by at least a second one written in English.

Volume 1, No. 1 of "Materiae Vegetabiles" deals with such topics as the "Caesalpinias as Tanning Materials," Grecian Styrax, the nutritional value of pasture from the Karroid and Karoo veld (South Africa) to farm animals, improved methods of extraction of rosin, and the cultivation of flax in Uruguay.

This periodical should be of particular interest to organisations in Australia concerned with primary production and the utilisation of natural resources of plant origin.—E.M.W.

MEDICAL DIARY AND THERAPEUTIC INDEX, 1953.

Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd., Sydney.

The 1953 edition of the Bayer diary closely resembles those of former years in both size and arrangement. There is the same generous space provided for memoranda and the diary itself.

The Avertin dose table, and notes on Blood Groups, which appeared in the 1952 edition, have been deleted; but new additions include notes on the Treatment of Malaria and Urine Analysis. Another interesting inclusion is a section with formulae for the use of Zephiran for preserving ophthalmic solutions.

That the compilers of the diary are keeping abreast of the times is clearly indicated by the appearance of Thallium in the list of common poisons.

Of particular interest to pharmacists as well as medical practitioners, is the revised list of Bayer preparations which are available free under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

The new edition of the diary should prove equally useful as its predecessors.—E.E.N.

Student Activities

Student Exchange.

The International Pharmacy Students' Federation has proposed a new scheme with the object of fostering exchange of students between member countries.

The scheme is intended to cater for both working or "observing" parties — those working say for three to six months — while "observers" would be perhaps individuals or parties of individuals on a short holiday.

Students will be received by either pharmaceutical families, where a son or daughter is a pharmacist, or by other persons such as pharmaceutical managers of businesses, etc.

Accommodation will be arranged either at the home of the pharmacist or a nearby lodging.

In all cases standard arrangements will apply:—

Evidence of competence must be given by those wishing to travel, and a small allowance arranged.

All arrangements are to be made through the International Pharmacy Students' Federation and specific application forms will be made available.

Allowance will also be made as for preference of suitability of nationalities.

All arrangements, including that of obtaining necessary permission from the Ministry for entrance into the country, etc., are to be handled by the Liaison Secretary.

Students in Australia should contact the local Secretary, Warwick Wilkinson, 11 Lackey street, Summerhill, N.S.W.

I would like also at this stage to remind prospective travellers of the services of the National Union Overseas Representatives stationed in England. Should any person require information on overseas travel I would suggest that he or she contact Mr. Wilkinson at the above address.

Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association.

Materia Medica students held their annual dinner on December 2, the guest of honour being Mr. W. R. Cutler. Mr. Cutler gave a short talk on his recent trip overseas, and among other speakers were Professor Thorp, Mr. Wright and Mr. Cashen.

On December 16 S.U.P.A. held their Christmas dance in the Union Refectory. The event is reported to have been a great success.

The N.S.W. Association is sending two official delegates and five observers to Congress, January, 1953, at Point Lonsdale, Victoria.

Adelaide University Pharmacy Students' Association.

The final "wind-up" informal dance held recently was quite successful and concluded the social events for 1952.

Two official delegates and a number of observers, as well as the National Union executive members from this State, will attend the Congress, January, 1953.

Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association.

As in a number of other States an "end-of-year ball" was held by V.P.S.A. on December 9. A number of students appeared in fancy-dress on this night.

Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria invited representatives of V.P.S.A. to attend the presentation of a portrait of the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. Sissons, on November 23. The portrait was presented by Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Manning.

Congress, January, 1953.

At the time of reading, the 1953 Congress, at Point Lonsdale, Victoria, will have been completed, and I would like, therefore, at this stage to include a copy of the proposed agenda. A report of the Congress will be published later.

Proposed Agenda N.U.P.S.A. Congress, 1953.

As the educational policy of N.U.P.S.A. has already been established it is decided that the Agenda, 1953, be centred around the following points:—

(A) The Development of Constructive Means of Promoting the N.U.P.S.A. Policy.

This may be divided into three categories:—

(i) Means of promotion of the full policy as it stands.

(ii) The instigation of steps which may be taken to improve the various courses until such time as the full policy is adopted.

This section includes discussion on the following topics:—

(a) Provision of facilities for student and post-graduate research (this also includes the lecturing staff).

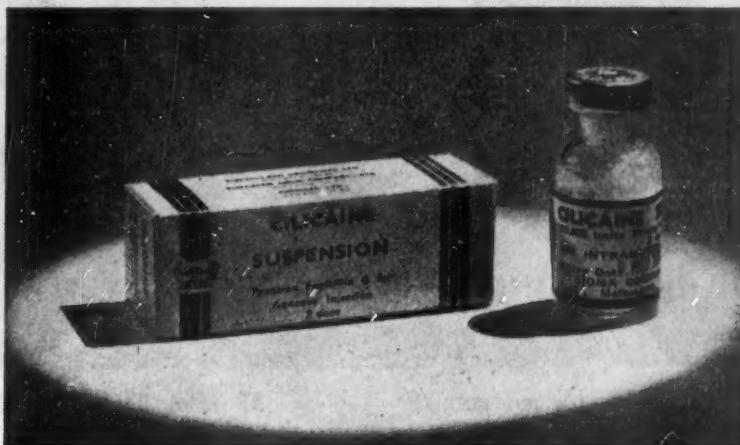
(b) The standardisation of wages throughout the country, as either a percentage of the basic wage for each State, or, preferably, of the qualified wage.



IN days gone by a pill machine was a necessity in the dispensary. But times have changed. Today it is much more necessary to have

CILICAINE SUSPENSION

(AQUEOUS SUSPENSION OF PROCAINE PENICILLIN)



Cilicaine represents an important forward step in Penicillin therapy. Have YOU stepped forward with it?

The full force of personal dealings, Medical Journal advertising and frequent mailings of literature to Doctors, has been concentrated upon the promotion of Cilicaine and results in more and still more prescriptions for:-

CILICAINE SUSPENSION (ITEM 131a).

- No water to add.
- Simply shake, withdraw into syringe and inject.
- Sustained blood levels.

This ready-to-use suspension is buffered and stable, and simplicity itself to use.

STRENGTH: 300,000 units procaine penicillin per dose. Available in 3 and 10-dose vials.

CILICAINE SIMPLEX (ITEM 132).

Vials of dry sterile powder, simply requiring addition of sterile water before injection.

STRENGTH: 300,000 units procaine penicillin, plus dose. Available in 1, 3 and 10-dose vials.

CILICAINE FORTIFIED (ITEM 132).

Vials of dry sterile powder, simply requiring addition of sterile water before injection.

STRENGTH: 300,000 units procaine penicillin, plus 100,000 units crystalline potassium penicillin per dose. Available in 1, 3 and 5-dose vials.

All are available under P.B.A.

Watch stocks closely. Don't reach to an empty shelf. Apply for literature through your State Distributor.

From the Penicillin Laboratories of:

SIGMA CO. LTD., MELBOURNE

Makers of Fine Pharmaceutical Products.

Interstate Distributors:

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney.
Queensland Druggists Ltd., Brisbane.

Southern Drug Co. Ltd., Adelaide.
Rumbles Ltd., Perth.

"*Yep!... Bottle-fed and I LOVE it!*"



As appearing in the "Australian Woman's Weekly Knitting Book"

"Just b'tween you, me'n the cot post the reason is Gwiptight! Yesterday I over-heard Baby Health Sister tell mom that Gwiptight Baby Products were the best. So what did mom do?—wheeled me straight to the Chemist then and there—and bought two Gwiptight Feedbottles!"

Griptight Feedbottles (made in England) are calibrated with exact ounce and tablespoon measurements. Griptight Feedbottles are hygienically boxed, and are priced as low as 2/9, which includes a FREE bottle brush and feedteat!

Griptight Feedteats (from 7d.) and Soothers (from 1/-) come to you cellophane sealed and are approved by the Royal Institute of Health and Hygiene.

Grip-tight

For your baby's health's sake—Always INSIST ON
Griptight Teats, Soothers and Feedbottles!
look for the blue and red cards and boxes!

AT YOUR CHEMIST'S NOW!



Box. Bottle (FREE teat and brush)	3/-
1. Soother (137A)	1/-
2. Whistle Soother	1/3
3. Green Band Teat (5120)	9d.
4. Teat (3016)	6½d.

- (c) The provision of adequate study periods for correspondence students. It is essential that these students be allowed a study period during the day equivalent to the lecture periods of metropolitan students.
- (d) An increased study vacation for advanced students.
- (e) Suggested by V.P.S.A. that all courses should include practical examinations in Dispensing, beginning with first-year lectures and continuing until the final year. This has recently been introduced into the Victorian course and has the advantage of acquainting the students of examination procedure, thus alleviating much of the nervous tension of final dispensing examinations.
- (f) Motion that a Congress study group be appointed during the first session to compare the various Food and Drugs Acts, and that the convenor of this group report to Council before the end of Congress.

Congress, 1952: Motions for re-submission in this section:—

- (g) 1 r. Motion re travelling concessions for students.
- (h) 35. Motion re post-graduate courses by the Guild on subjects such as photography, etc.
- (i) 36. Motion re use of films for visual training during course.
- (j) 39. Motion re financial assistance to students for fees, books, etc.
- (k) 46. Motion re conditions for passing final examinations, in Sydney and Tasmania.
- (l) 3. Re-inclusion of a course — without examination on First Aid.
- (m) 6. Motion re provision of three weeks' annual holiday for students.
- (n) 7. Re-inclusion of a physiology course in States where none exists.
- (iii) A general discussion concerning the necessity of modifying the course to be in keeping with rapid developments in the scientific sphere. This should be more or less an endorsement of the N.U.P.S.A. policy designed to emphasise the necessity for increasing the educational standard in order to prevent the pharmacist of the future from being merely a "label changer." It involves the inclusion of subjects such as Pharmacology, advanced Posology, Therapeutics, and even Humanities; not only to retain Pharmac-Medical relationships, but also to remain in advance of the rapidly increasing interest and general knowledge of the layman.

(B) The Position of the Student on Qualifying.

The recent general business recession, which affected the security of many qualified pharmacists, has illustrated the necessity for chemists employed as assistants to form a body, or fully to utilise an existing one, to safeguard and increase the standard of conditions under which they are employed. If conditions have been affected thus by merely a transitory recession it is obvious that the position of assistants and relieving pharmacists would be far worse in the case of a depression, as, for example, during the period of 1929-1934 particularly.

To prevent or alleviate any recurrence of this it has been moved:—

- i. That student organisations support, or take steps to inaugurate, such an Association of Qualified Assistants.
- ii. That each such State Association be recommended to become Substituents of a National Organisation (along the lines of N.U.P.S.A.).
- iii. That on graduation every student automatically becomes a member of such Association for one year without payment of any fee. At the end of that year he shall become a financial member.
- iv. On becoming a master chemist a member is no longer eligible for membership.

v. That both State and National Student Organisations work and co-operate with such Associations, especially with regard to the publication of its aims, activities and membership advantages.

vi. The duties of such Association shall be:—

- (a) To establish and maintain as far as possible a standard of working conditions such as, the apparatus, facilities, etc., available in pharmacies employing members, standardisation of wages for overtime, etc.
- (b) To maintain a complete and up-to-date unemployment register, especially with regard to the distribution of positions to relieving pharmacists.

(C) General Items to Come Under Discussion.

- i. The position of National Service Trainees. Necessity of having the training period deducted for the apprenticeship period.
- ii. International Student Exchange.
- iii. Reciprocity.
- iv. The Colombo Plan.
- v. The Pharmacy Student, 1953.
- vi. Use of Metric Weights.
- vii. Dispensing Rates.
- viii. N.U.P.S.A. Finance.
- ix. I.P.S.F.
- x. I.P.S.F. Finance.
- xi. Unions.
- xii. Ownership of pharmacies and restrictions thereof.
- xiii. Financial Assistance by Substituents.

Note.—All items of Section C are motions of Congress, 1952, to be resubmitted. Details of same are to be found in the Minutes of Congress, 1952.

Good Wishes from the N.P.O.

In conclusion, I should like to wish all a successful, prosperous and happy new year.

—DALE E. WEEDMAN, National Publicity Officer.

STUDENT CONGRESS

NATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACY STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA MEET AT POINT LONSDALE (VIC.).

Reported by Dale E. Weedman.

With the advent of the sixth annual Council meeting of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia, 80 students, and several qualified pharmacists, had gathered at Point Lonsdale, Victoria.

The actual Council consists of two representative delegates from each of the constituent States — Queensland, N.S.W., Victoria and South Australia — plus two executive members of N.U.P.S.A. An observer has also been sent from Tasmania.

Council for 1953.

President: Mr. Brian M. Williams (South Australia).

Vice-President: Mr. G. G. Benjamin (N.S.W.).

Secretary: Miss J. Elder (Victoria).

Treasurer: Mr. P. Davidson (Queensland).

National Publicity Officer: Mr. D. E. Weedman (South Australia).

Delegates:

A.U.P.S.A.: Miss Y. Fricker and Mr. J. Flood.

Q.P.S.S.: Miss E. A. Tomlinson and Mr. T. Grice.

S.U.P.A.: Miss A. Simmons and Mr. D. D. Lowrey.

V.P.S.A.: Miss P. M. Taylor and Miss M. Ross.

Session I.

The session was opened by the President, who welcomed particularly Mr. Kevin Crawford (Tasmanian observer), Mr. Bruce B. Williams (N.U.P.S.A. President, 1951), and Mr. M. Shoebridge (earlier executive officer).

Mr. Bruce Williams expressed his pleasure at seeing so many persons in attendance, and paid tribute to the work done by Messrs. L. Cashen, G. Gunner, M. Shoebridge, W. Lumley, and the other earlier N.U.P.S.A. workers.

Mr. Shoebridge further endorsed the remarks of Mr. Bruce Williams.

Miss M. Peacock was elected Minutes Secretary.

Form of Minutes.—The executive recommended that in producing the Official Minutes of Council meetings, no attempt be made to produce a verbatim report. Council agreed that an annotated list of motions be produced.

Greetings.—Many messages of goodwill were received.

Executive Report.—Included in this report were comments on relations with the National Union of Australian University Students.

N.U.A.U.S. are fully aware of the unusual position of the National Pharmacy Students' Union in regard to the holding of their annual Council meetings, and quite understand our sound reasons for holding a separate Congress.

gard to the distribution of publicity material for Overseas Representatives' services."

Council felt that in this way more use of the services of our Overseas Representatives could be made.

In addition it was felt that more use could be made of the material contained in the Bulletin produced by the International Pharmacy Students Federation, and the following motion was passed:—

"That one master copy of the I.P.S.F. Bulletin be obtained by the Liaison Secretary and a suitable number of reprinted copies be produced containing, if not all, at least relevant articles — or that information be included in State newsletters if the former suggestion is not practicable."

Council re-endorsed the attitude of the Australian



Some of the 80 pharmacy students from all States of Australia attending the N.U.P.S.A. Congress at Toc H Camp, Point Lonsdale, Victoria.

Brian Williams (from South Australia), President N.U.P.S.A., in foreground.

—Photograph by courtesy of "The Age."

Mention was made of our contacts with the New Zealand, Tasmanian and Western Australian Student Associations, and of the assistance given to the latter in its recent formation.

Progress was reported of the Survey Officer's work on the collection of matter on Pharmaceutical Education throughout the world.

Constituent Reports.—Reports from the various State Constituent Organisations were read and received. Particular attention was paid to the report received from the Tasmanian Student Association, and notice of motion given with regard to the inclusion of Tasmania as a constituent organisation.

The meeting adjourned at 5.10 p.m.

For the remainder of this report I shall comment only on the more outstanding motions arising from Congress, and I should like to point out that copies of the Official Minutes will be made available on request.

Overseas Representation.—Following the receipt of the Overseas Representatives' Report, this motion was passed:—

"That constituent organisations ascertain the feelings of the Pharmacy Boards and Societies in re-

I.P.S.F. councillors for 1952 in regard to honorary membership of I.P.S.F. It was felt that honorary membership should be given as a mark of esteem.

The following motions were also passed by Council:

"That the I.P.S.F. Liaison Secretary be directed to ascertain the availability of the book 'Study Abroad' and to obtain a copy or copies."

"That the Overseas Representatives be recommended to give serious consideration to a proposal of a per capita levy system for financing I.P.S.F."

"That a letter of appreciation be sent to Overseas Representatives for the work done during 1952."

"That the executive be directed to furnish an article to I.P.S.F. Bulletin on Pharmacy in Australia."

Text-book Concession Scheme.—The difficulty in obtaining an import licence was explained, and the following motion passed:—

"That no attempt be made to change the port of entry on our quota and that the textbook officer for 1953 should be from Sydney."

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The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, January 30, 1953. 55

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"That books to the value of the quota should be allotted to the following constituents on a per capita basis: A.U.P.S.A., Q.P.S.S., S.U.P.A., V.P.S.A., and the Tasmanian Association."

"That a letter of appreciation be sent to Mr. Bruce B. Williams in respect to the work done in obtaining an import licence for the text-book scheme."

Miss Frith, of Sydney, was elected as Publications Officer.

Miss J. Renwick was elected as Congress Publications Officer, and later a motion was passed thanking her for the work done.

Formation of a Federal Pharmacists' and Shop-assistants' Guild.—After considerable discussion the following motion was passed:—

"That this Council supports the principle of an Australian-wide organisation of Qualified Pharmacists' employees, and takes the view that in the event of the formation of such an organisation it will support its principles and recommend to students that they should become members upon graduation."

Congress Site for 1954.—It was decided that, if possible, the 1954 Council meetings should be held in Queensland. Queensland delegates expressed their belief that such a site could be arranged.

Constituent News-letters.—In view of the success of these publications, Council resolved that a wider distribution of same should be attempted, and it was suggested that more than one copy be sent Interstate by Constituent Organisations.

Travel Interstate.—To further establish the liaison between State N.U.P.S.A. members, Council passed:—

"That constituent Secretaries be informed of visiting Interstate members of the National Union in order that hospitality may be extended them wherever possible."

Abolition of Premiums.—The position in each State with regard to premiums was discussed, and the following motion ensued:—

"That various State Pharmacy Boards be approached with a view to deleting the regulation regarding payment of premiums."

Pharmaceutical Education.—Council held considerable discussion on Pharmaceutical Education, and the following motions were carried:—

(i) "That a sub-committee consisting of a student from each State be appointed to work under the direction of the executive. The duties of this sub-committee be relevant only to the development of the means of promoting the full educational policy of N.U.P.S.A."

(ii) "That this Council is of the opinion that the provisions of increased facilities for post-graduate research is essential for the improvement of standards of Pharmaceutical Education."

(iii) "That this Council considers with concern the injustice of conditions of correspondence students in Victoria and Queensland, and pledges its full support to any move initiated by the constituent organisations concerned, to rectify this matter."

(iv) "That this Council recognises the importance of a standardised hourly rate for apprenticeship wages throughout Australia, and that the executive be directed to investigate the possibilities of calculating a formula to attain such a rate."

An officer was later elected to carry out this work.

(v) "That this Council views with concern the inadequacy of study vacations permitted to advanced students throughout Australia, and directs the executive to approach the relevant bodies in each State to ascertain their policies upon the matter. Further, that where possible the views of the heads of the teaching institutions be ascertained."

(vi) "That this Council notes with pleasure the institution of practical dispensing examinations in each and every year of the course as is the case in Victoria."

New Duties of Survey Officer.—During the past few years the duty of the Survey Officer has been to obtain information on Pharmaceutical Education. His duties have now been extended to include the task of obtaining, with the help of a sub-committee, from the records, minutes of previous meetings and the executive correspondence files, a summary of the policies formulated by councils of previous years and arranging this data in a form convenient for easy reference and revision.

Inclusion of Tasmania as a Constituent Member.—Council passed with acclamation the following Constitutional Amendment:—

"That sub-clause 5(a) be amended to read as follows:

5(a). The constituent members of the National Union shall be:—
(i) A.U.P.S.A.
(ii) Q.P.S.S.
(iii) S.U.P.A.
(iv) T.P.S.A.
(v) V.P.S.A.



From left: Margaret Ross, delegate from V.P.S.A. (Victoria); Elizabeth Ann Tomlinson, delegate from Q.P.S.S. (Queensland); Jean Elder, Hon. Secretary N.U.P.S.A. (Victoria), 1952, from V.P.S.A. (Victoria).

—Photograph by courtesy of "The Leader."

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that the Tasmanian Student Association is now a constituent member of the National Union, and I look forward to the time when the newly-formed Western Australian Association also becomes affiliated, thus "closing the link," as it were.

International Student Exchange.—Council felt that Australia could make more use of the I.P.S.F. student exchange system, and these resolutions were passed:—

"That the Overseas Representatives approach I.P.S.F. Council in session to suggest the extension of the Student Exchange System to include exchange between the member countries of Australia and New Zealand."

"That the Overseas Representatives be directed to request that an investigation be instituted by I.P.S.F. into the position as regards Pharmaceutical Student Organisations in countries of the Southwest Pacific — this investigation to be carried out with the intention of extending the Student Exchange System to permit the free interchange of students in the countries of this area."

Discussion then followed on the present policy of the National Union in regard to the Colombo Plan.

"That the I.P.S.F. Council members for Australia be informed of the policy of N.U.P.S.A. in regard to the Colombo Plan."

Policy on Metric Weights.—Council was informed that the policy regarding the use of metric weights, as established by the 1951 Council, had been referred to the Brisbane conference of P.A.A.N.Z. A subsequent report, which appeared in the August Conference Issue of the A.J.P. (page 901), suggested that N.U.P.S.A. be requested to furnish a report. However, no official communication had been received from P.A.A.N.Z.

Motion: "That the Hon. General Secretary of P.A.A.N.Z. be contacted with regard to the submission of the 1951 Council concerning the use of metric weights."

Position of National Service Trainees.—Some of the hardships experienced by National Service Trainees were brought forward and discussed at length, with the result that the following motion was passed:

"That the Minister for Labour and National Service be approached by the executive with a view to obtaining at least two weeks' leave for National Service Trainees who are obliged to sit for deferred or supplementary examinations, and to obtaining the immediate improvement of study conditions whilst in camp."

In discussion the conditions in camps throughout Australia were criticised, and Council was addressed by observers experiencing hardships. Sydney delegates outlined the action taken by the Sydney Students' Representative Council in the matter.

Attendance of Officials in Pharmacy at Congress.

The following officials were invited to attend Congress while Council was in session: Miss Witt, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. F. C. Kent, Mr. I. J. Thompson, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Mr. A. W. Callister, Mr. E. E. Nye, Mr. H. Braithwaite, Mr. N. C. Manning, Mr. E. Scott, Mr. K. Attiwill, Mr. Burke, Mr. B. Warner, Mr. B. Williams and Mr. A. Lloyd.

At the conclusion of the session, Council was addressed by Mr. E. Scott, Mr. K. Attiwill and Mr. I. J. Thompson.

Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, opened by saying that he had been so impressed by the Council session that he was prepared to ask the Guild Federal Council to invite N.U.P.S.A. to an annual "get together" to discuss mutual problems.

Continuing, Mr. Scott gave an interesting summary of the wide field of Guild activities, extending into the very interesting present stage of the "social service legislation," under which the Australian national health scheme was being developed.

Mr. Scott said that "free medicine," and other parts of the health scheme for which the taxpayers paid in the end, had been brought in hesitatingly by the Government, but gradually "free medicine" was making the Government pharmacy's biggest customer today. In the past the "front of the shop" had had to pay for the dispensing department of the pharmacy, but as the health scheme reached fruition, the Guild would have to take effective steps, in negotiation with the Government, to ensure that the increased importance of dispensing, under the big volume of Government prescriptions, would be adequately recognised by the Government. So long as it was, then the professional status of pharmacy would be protected and it would be possible for the dispensing department to stand on its own feet. With the impact of Social Medicine the

accent would be more upon dispensing and the professional side of pharmacy and less on the sale of goods.

Students (Mr. Scott continued) should understand the implications of social medicine as it applied to Pharmacy. Social medicine was commendable if it provided for positive health, but, unfortunately, the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act had been the plaything of politicians, who had made it something of a vote-catching scheme.

It was necessary to find the answers to some questions, such as:

Has the Government "free medicine" scheme justified itself by an improvement in the national health?

Has the approach been one as to positive health? Has it decreased absenteeism in industry?

Has it encouraged early diagnosis and treatment? —or has the scheme begun to sap the independence of the family unit and encouraged people to become "a nation of leaners?" Once people had a taste of something they thought was free they usually wanted more.

Mr. Scott stated that so far the Guild had no statistics to answer the questions he had posed, but these were matters that the students should ponder, and help to bring pressure to bear upon politicians in order to obtain the answers. Youth must play a big part in the solution of these problems.

Concluding, Mr. Scott commended the work of N.U.P.S.A., and the State student bodies, and wished all at the Congress a happy and healthful holiday.

In addressing Council, Mr. Keith Attiwill, Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, congratulated N.U.P.S.A. Council upon the steady development in the field of its activities and the growth of its prestige among Australian pharmaceutical organisations.

Mr. Attiwill felt that one of the big problems of a student body was to try to ensure continuity of thought and policy because of the constant changes in personnel, and that N.U.P.S.A. Council had built sensibly upon the splendid foundation laid by its founders. In his own charter, Mr. Attiwill was required to attend to all matters pharmaceutical, and, because of the high priority given by the Secretariat to Pharmaceutical Education, he had written to the organisers of the forthcoming Adelaide conference (as a preliminary to the P.A.A.N.Z. Conference in Sydney in August, 1953), enquiring whether N.U.P.S.A. Council would be permitted to take any part in the conference, and in what role? This was in line with a previous N.U.P.S.A. Council resolution expressing the view that N.U.P.S.A. should be represented upon all committees on education set up as a result of the Brisbane Conference of P.A.A.N.Z.

The question of how far a student body, Mr. Attiwill continued, should be permitted to participate in policy forming of senior pharmaceutical bodies was a moot point and some strong views against any participation had been expressed by highly respected and experienced pharmaceutical leaders. Every opportunity, however, must be taken to bridge the gaps caused by misunderstanding and to circumvent the Shakespeare quotation that 'crabb'd age and youth could not live together.'

Mr. Attiwill went on to say that the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat was concerned with the task of helping the various other Federal bodies to construe a policy of education upon a Federal level — not for uniformity of educational systems in all States, but for equality of opportunity for all students in Pharmacy throughout Australia — to begin their courses upon a common education standard and to enter upon their post-graduate careers following a standard agreed by all States. Students must not be misled into thinking that "uniformity" was the Mecca of our education systems. The bug-bear of money for Pharmaceutical education was gradually being overcome by several factors;



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for example, the use of State Government funds in N.S.W.; larger populations in S.A. and W.A., and overall Commonwealth scholarships which allowed fees to be raised in Victoria to a level not otherwise capable. Parochialism in pharmaceutical affairs was being reduced rapidly under the impact of the common threat of social legislation.

Chairman of the Secretariat, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, gave a most interesting outline of the activities of the associated pharmaceutical organisations in Australia.

First had come the movement of the pioneer pharmacists of Australia to lay down standards of professional conduct and activity. The pharmaceutical Societies had been established by degrees in the various States. In comparatively recent times had come the Federated Pharmaceutical Guild of Australia, which rapidly made a name for itself as the spearhead of retail pharmacy in its fight for adequate economic return. Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was the body formed to look after the insurance business of the retail chemist. Other bodies, which had also proved their usefulness were the Women Pharmacists' Association, the R.S.S.A.I.L.A. Chemists' Sub-sections, the Hospital Pharmacists' Society, and the other groups or associations within the main official bodies. Last, but not least, was the Pharmaceutical Association and the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies. Through the years, continued Mr. Thompson, successive generations

of pharmaceutical chemists had given their time generously to the furtherance of their profession by serving in various capacities, but always it was the case of "too many jobs for too few men." Mr. Thompson appealed to students to make up their minds that in the future they should be prepared to serve their profession in one or other of the official bodies. They might at times be disposed to criticism of the work done in the past, but viewed broadly and with fairness, it would become apparent to the coming generation that they owed an enormous debt to those who had worked so hard to make official pharmacy so strong and respected as it is in Australia.

Tribute was also paid by Mr. Thompson to the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," which, he said, had a standing second to none in the world. The board of directors of the A.J.P. are men in pharmacy who have sacrificed much of their time to devote to this splendid work — another example of the unselfish service given by members of the profession for the benefit of all engaged in it.

Final Meetings in Melbourne.—During their stay in Melbourne, Council and observers were entertained by the Victorian Students' Association at several functions, and factory visits were arranged. A final official dinner, attended by some 65 students from Victoria and Interstate, and many officials in Pharmacy, ended what has, I feel, been a most successful Congress, and I look forward with eager anticipation to our next meeting in early 1954.

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Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

C.S.I.R.O. ADVISORY COUNCIL—CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Retirement of three of the older members of the Advisory Council of C.S.I.R.O. was announced by Dr. I. Clunies Ross, Chairman of C.S.I.R.O., on January 6. The term of office of Sir Harry Brown, Sir Kerr Grant, and Mr. W. S. Kelly expired at the end of 1952, and they were not seeking reappointment, he said.

Dr. Clunies Ross paid tribute to the great help C.S.I.R.O. had received from these members of the Advisory Council during their long association with the organisation, and its predecessor, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Sir Harry Brown had taken a particular interest in the Radio Research Board since it was first established in 1927 (he had been one of the first members of the Board). In more recent years his interests had included the work of the National Standards Laboratory and the Division of Radiophysics.

Sir Kerr Grant had been Chairman of the organisation's South Australian State Committee for some years, and had taken a keen interest in the C.S.I.R.O. researches in the physical sciences. He had been a member of the Australian Scientific Mission to India in 1948.

Mr. W. S. Kelly had brought to the Advisory Council a wide knowledge of all phases of Australian primary industries. His broad grasp of economic aspects of these industries had been of the greatest value in framing research policy.

OBITUARY

Dr. Charles Kellaway

Dr. C. H. Kellaway, M.C., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P., F.R.S., Director-in-Chief of Research in The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., London, passed away on December 14, 1952, after a prolonged illness.

Dr. Kellaway was born in Australia in 1889, and in 1911 graduated in medicine at Melbourne University. After two years as Resident Medical Officer and Registrar at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, he spent a year at Adelaide as Acting-Professor of Anatomy.

In World War I he was first in pathological service of the A.A.M.C., then R.M.O. to the 13th Infantry Battalion in France, being awarded the M.C. at Zonnebeek in 1917, and finally specialist medical officer in the A.F.C., and in 1918 did research in Sir Henry Dale's laboratory on the physiology of high altitudes. He returned to Australia early in 1919, with the rank of Major, to spend another year at Adelaide as Acting Professor of Physiology.

For the next four years he was a Foulerton Research Fellow of the Royal Society, working at the National Institute for Medical Research at Oxford, and at University College Hospital Medical School in London, where, in 1923, he was appointed First Assistant to the Medical Unit, under Professor T. R. Elliott.

After a few months he resigned to become Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research, Melbourne, where he remained for 21 years.

In the early part of the Second World War he was Director of Pathology at Australian Army Headquarters, and later Medical Research Liaison Officer,

with the rank of Brigadier. He visited Great Britain in 1941-42 in the course of these duties, and in 1944 joined The Wellcome Foundation.

In research, Dr. Kellaway's main interests were in the physiology of high altitudes and of the adrenal glands, anaphylaxis and immunity, snakes and their venoms, and the results of tissue injury.

He was elected F.R.C.P. in 1929, and F.R.S. in 1940.

NEW ZEALAND

PHARMACY BOARD

Quarterly Meeting

Excerpts from the minutes of a meeting of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, held at 59 Cambridge Terrace, Wellington, on December 9, 1952, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Messrs. C. N. Bell (President), E. P. Shier, F. W. G. Johnson, Eric Dash, R. E. Combes, H. F. Clarke, H. L. Possenniskie, F. T. Castle, H. V. Hubbard and J. G. Simcock.

An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. T. P. Cleary, who was unable to be present on account of important court fixtures.

Appointment of South Island Employee Representative, Vice Mr. H. R. Rollinson.—The Registrar reported that Mr. H. C. B. Moore had been nominated by the Association to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Rollinson's withdrawal, and that he had invited Mr. Moore to be present on this occasion. Mr. Moore was for-

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Vacancies for Pharmacists

Applications closing with the undersigned on February 23rd, 1953, are invited from qualified and registered Pharmacists for appointment to the following posts:

(1) Relieving Pharmacist—Public Hospitals throughout the State of Tasmania with Headquarters Royal Hobart Hospital.

(2) Pharmacist—Royal Hobart Hospital.

Present Salary subject to cost of living adjustments:

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(2) Pharmacist—£16/15/- per week.

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NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

mally appointed to the Board and invited to take his seat at the Board Table. The President extended a welcome to the new member.

Examinations, 1952.—Reports from the Examiners in Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy were read with interest. The Registrar was instructed to thank the Examiners for their informative reports and to refer them to the College Principal for his information.

The following Pass List was then released:—

Section C.—Arthur, P. A. B., Barclay, R. L., Beca, D. A., Bishop, S. J., Brain, T. E. D., Boak, D. W., Bruntton, M. G., Bryan, R. E., Cartwright, L. D., Challinor, A. B., Clark, A. W. H., Clifford, W. P. A., Collins, R. J., Comrie, A. J., Connolly, E. W., Davidson, C. J., Deas, K. R., Douglas, N. J., Elliott, J. M., Falconer, D. G., Goldman, S., Goulding, B. A., Grant, L. O., Graves, A. C., Harrison, N. A., Haycock, B. R., Herdson, P. B., Hickey, J. P., Hornby, L. J., Howden, L. E., Johnson, R. B., Kaveney, P. J., Kennedy, M. A., Kennerley, E. J., Lennie, I. J., Malone, M. J., Marwick, B. T., Martin, V. A., Milner, R. S., Morris, O. H., Morshead, K. F., Moverley, B. R., McHugh, M. A., Neureuter, A. M. M., Oates, C. W., O'Brien, L. F., Oldham, G. E., Price, G. P., Reid, B. G., Reilly, R. J., Rigg, P. A., Roy, R. D., Rush-Munro, L. M., Sargent, D. A., Sawers, J. A., Scofield, B., Scott, P. J. G., Shakeshaft, A. M., Sims, S. J., Simmons, R. A., Snowsill, W. J., Solomons, A. L., Taylor, A. A., Tennent, D. R., Thomson, R. W., Toms, G. S., Treanor, L. T., Trethewey, A. J., Vodanovich, W. A., Wade, H. P., Walker, G. G., Walsh, M. P., Ward, B. W., Wardell, F. K., Waterhouse, D. C., Webster, R., Wells, R. G. I., White, Q. D. L., Williamson, R. I., Woodrow, W. M., Wright, D. E.

Completed Section C.—Andrews, S. E., Arcus, G. W., Barron, J. A., Cattell, H. R., Cooper, R., Godfrey, B. M., Hurst, G., Sykes, D. E.

Partial Pass.—Glasson, P. R., Stubbs, A. G.

Section B.—Acroyd, M. N., Agar, H. J., Amor, L. W., Archibald, W. N., Ashby, J. W., Attrill, J. P., Blancharcl, B. R., Brown, M. R., Campbell, B. M., Carleton, J. B., Clatworthy, G. P., Clement, M. C., Collecutt, F. R., Crawford, T. N., Crisp, G. C., Dean, A. M., Dell, L. T., Devere-Ellery, N. V., Diggelmann, O. R., Elder, D. E., Engel, G. B., Everett, N. H., Foley, B. T., Fitzgerald, B. E., Fitzgerald, M. I., Furneaux, J. M., Hall, G. W., Harvey, B. J., Harris, M. M., Hayes, D. C., Hinton, W. G., Hodgkinson, I. J., Hookham, R. S., Humphries, K. R., Lambton-Young, J. O., Larcombe, W. P., Laurie, R. G., Lee, V. R., Lees, V. J., Lewis, D. C., Little, M. C., Loftus, M. G., Mace, G. C., Mainland, J. F., Moore, C. J., Mullins, J. P., McArthur, D. E., McCarty, R. M., McKenzie, M. J., McNaughton, D. R., O'Callahan, D. F., O'Leary, M., Penlington, P. G., Potter, B. A., Pulman, M. J., Ritchie, Jean, Rummel, C. T., Souness, A. D., Talbot, H. M., Thawley, B. B., Thompson, E. N., Tomich, R., Wallace, G. D., Walsh, P. C., Ward, D. C., Waymouth, J. S., Wyllie, A. R., Young, L. D.

Passed in Chemistry.—Bay, A., Bickers, N. R., Benjamin, H. L., Boagey, B. M., Botica, F. P., Breen, R. R., Davison, P. R., Day, J. W., Eason, J. R., Edmeades, R. J., Estall, W. R., Gerrard, A. M., Guthrie, J. P., Harris, J. M., Harris, J. C., Heke, H., Horn, Alica, Hill, B. A., Holm, E. J., Hunter, S. B., Kelly, K. W., Kelly, R. J., Kelly, W. J., Kirkpatrick, R. H., Kokich, M. T., Laing, D. J., Macdonald, G. J., Mangos, H. R., Masters, Lynette, Morgan, D. G., Morgan, R. N., Mowtell, J. H., Moyle, H. S., Mursell, J. N., Nees, J. L., Newman, F. E., Osborne, N. F., Parker, G. B., Porter, J. F., Roberts, M. E., Robertson, G. A., Roselli, G. H., Rowling, J. C., Schaab, P., Smith, H. M., Spitz, L. A., Taylor, L. I., Toy, G. A., Ward, R., Weatherall, E. J., Wilson, D. M., Wright, J. G.

Passed in Botany.—Buchanan, H. E., Bryant, R. E., Cooper, R. E., Douglas, A. M., Dunne, K. M., Dyer, G., Gallop, A. L., Howe, R. J., Jeffries, B. W., Morris,

M. McL., McCarthy, B. W., Rawcliffe, J., Rea, R. J., Saywell, A. T., Vokes, J. E., Wynne, G. V.

Kodak Award to Section C Candidate Obtaining Highest Marks at Each Examination Centre. — The Registrar reported that the following candidates had gained this distinction:—

Auckland: Messrs. D. A. Beca and R. W. Thomson, equal.

Wellington: Mr. G. S. Toms.

Christchurch: Mr. R. S. Milner.

Dunedin: Mr. J. A. Sawers.

The Board instructed that this information be conveyed to the Dominion Secretary of the Guild, through whose organisation the offer of prizes had been received.

Report of Examiner in Pharmacy on Visit to Auckland Centre Examinations. — Members read with interest a report from Mr. Peel on his observations of the conduct of the Pharmacy Examinations in Auckland and were pleased to note that the Examiner's Report was most favourable and that it reflected credit on the persons responsible for the organisation of the examinations.

Vincent's Tablets—Proposed Amendment to Pharmacy Act. — A lengthy discussion centred round a letter from a firm of Wellington solicitors acting on behalf of the Proprietary Preparations Association, the New Zealand Master Grocers' Federation, the Wellington Chain Grocery Stores Industrial Union of Employers, Woolworths (N.Z.) Ltd., McKenzies Department Stores Ltd., The New Zealand Wholesale Merchants' Federation, and the Auckland Chain Grocery Stores Employers' Association. The solicitors had suggested an amendment to the Act validating the sale of "household" medicines which have been or are being sold by non-chemists, the deletion of the term "proprietary medicines" from the Pharmacy Act and the setting up of a Board with power to add to or delete from the First Schedule to the Pharmacy Act. The solicitors had further suggested that a conference be held between a Committee of the Board and a Committee of the organisations that they represent.

Members generally were of the opinion that the proposed amendment to the Act and the setting up of the suggested Board could not be agreed to, but saw no objection to a Committee meeting representatives of "the trade." A Committee comprising Messrs. Bell, Johnson, Hubbard and the Registrar was therefore appointed to confer with a Committee of the organisations mentioned above at 2.15 p.m. on the following day, when Counsel for both sides would also be in attendance.

Pharmaceutical Education. — The Board approved of a letter, dated September 15, sent by the Registrar to the Registrar of the University of New Zealand, describing in full the methods by which instruction in the subjects comprising the Pharmacy Examinations is now obtained, the reasons why the Board regards such methods as unsatisfactory and the Board's proposed course of instruction within the University. The President reported that on receipt of this letter the Vice-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand had expressed a wish to discuss in an informal way the possibilities of giving effect to the Board's proposals. The President and the Registrar had met Dr. Currie on October 7, when the latter had intimated that before he could lend support to the proposal he would have to be satisfied that the content of the Pharmacy course was such as to warrant University teaching. He further suggested that some competent person or body should submit a full report, including an estimate of cost, accommodation requirements, full details of the proposed course and information as to the methods of teaching Pharmacy overseas and the reasons why in many countries it was being taught in Universities. The President reported that the work of preparing the report was now being undertaken.

Rotorua Conference. — A revised draft programme for the Conference, submitted by the Dominion Secretary of the Guild, met with the Board's approval.

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NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

The meeting adjourned at 1.45 p.m. and resumed at 2.15 p.m.

New Zealand Hospital Pharmacists' Association.—Further consideration was given to a request by the President of the New Zealand Hospital Pharmacists' Association for the Board's approval of the Association's Rules. In dealing with this matter the Board had before it a copy of the Rules of the Guild of Public Pharmacists of Great Britain. During lengthy discussions members expressed themselves as being entirely in accord with the desire of Hospital Pharmacists to band together to improve their standard of knowledge and professional status. The general feeling of the Board was, however, that as there was already in existence a statutory body empowered to conduct examinations for Pharmaceutical Chemists, there was no apparent need for a second body to undertake this work in respect of a group of Pharmaceutical Chemists. The Board unanimously resolved, therefore, that the President of the Association be informed that, whilst the Board commends the Association for its endeavour to educate its members in special work, the Board is reluctant to approve of its object of conducting separate examinations which may ultimately restrict the entry of Society members into avenues which should be theirs by right, and earnestly request the Association to defer further action in the direction of conducting separate examinations so that the Board would have the opportunity, unimpeded, of furthering its efforts to improve Pharmaceutical Education generally.

Practical Training of Apprentices. Proposed Issue of Notes to Apprentice Masters.—Mr. Combes, in reporting on behalf of a Sub-committee consisting of Mr. Dash, the College Principal and himself, outlined the considerations that had prompted them to pursue the question of whether some such notes should be issued, as is the practice in Great Britain. The Board agreed that the idea was a good one and that when the work of the Sub-committee had been further advanced, favourable consideration should be given to its promulgating suitable notes. The College Principal presented a comprehensive outline of the form which he thought that notes on the technical and scientific matters should take and he was requested to amplify his ideas for presentation at the next meeting.

Mr. Combes urged that the notes should include some material on commercial pharmacy. This was agreed to, and he undertook to bring down a further report at the March meeting, whilst Mr. Dash agreed to furnish some draft notes on Forensic Pharmacy, which the Sub-committee considered should also be embodied in the notes.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand.—A letter was received from the Hon. General Secretary of the Association acknowledging with regret the Board's resignation, and inviting the Board to send a representative to a meeting of the Association, to be held in Sydney in August, 1953. The Registrar was instructed to thank the Hon. General Secretary for the invitation, but to explain that it was regretted that it would not be practicable for the Board to be represented on that occasion.

Inadequate Supervision of Pharmacy.—An explanation from a chemist of his absence from his Pharmacy for a period of several hours on the day on which the Board's Inspector was conducting his inspection and during which period no qualified person was in attendance at the pharmacy was "received."

President's Report on Pharmacy in the United States of America.—Mr. Bell's Report on his recent visit to America, which report had already been circulated to members, was received. Several members intimated that chemists in their areas who had had an opportunity of perusing the report regarded it as a very informative document. The Board unanimously resolved sincerely to thank the President for his very interesting report and to reiterate its gratitude and appreciation

of his action in attending the Centennial Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association at his own cost. The Registrar took the opportunity of reading letters from several eminent persons connected with American pharmacy, expressing their pleasure at having met the President, and extending their good wishes to pharmacists of the Dominion.

Alteration to Flat in Society's Building.—The Board approved of the President's action in agreeing to the Wellington Associated Chemists Ltd. undertaking, at the cost of the Company, alterations to the residential flat in the Society's Building.

The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m. and resumed at 9.40 a.m. on December 10.

Allegations by Apprentice of Unsatisfactory Training by Master.—Consideration was given to a letter from an apprentice, alleging that his employer was engaging him almost wholly in menial tasks and failing to provide him with adequate training in Pharmacy. The Board decided to act on the local member's suggestion that he see the master and apprentice in an endeavour to remedy the position.

Application for Permission to Sit Section "B" Examination in 1953.—An application from a person, who had been employed in Pharmacy (though not apprenticed) since April, 1952, and who had undergone a full year's study in the Pharmacy course at Seddon Memorial Technical College, for permission to sit the Section "B" examination in November, 1953, was granted, the applicant having entered into Indentures on September 22, 1952.

Requests for Recognition of Advance Studies at Secondary School Pending Commencement of Apprenticeship.—Two applications for recognition, for the purpose of the Pharmacy Examinations, of studies at secondary school during 1953, and pending commencement of apprenticeship in 1954, were declined with regret.

Applications to Back-date Indentures.—Two applications to have indentures dated back for a period were declined.

Application for Recognition of Qualifications to Commence Apprenticeship.—An application by a person, who furnished evidence of having been admitted with credit by the University of New Zealand for the Medical Intermediate and First Professional Medical, for recognition of his qualifications as being of equivalent standard to the entrance examination of the University, was granted.

Inspectors' Reports.—The Registrar reported that he was holding considerable number of reports of recent inspections of pharmacies by the Board's Inspectors. The Board reverted to its earlier practice of referring the reports to the President and the Registrar for perusal and necessary action in appropriate cases.

Applications for Registration.—The following applications for registration were granted, the Registrar being authorised to affix the Society's seal to the Certificates of Registration:—

New Zealand Qualifications: Malcolm Earl Lawlor Boles, William Hagen Moxham, and Donald Ernest Wormald.

Under Reciprocal Agreements: Gwenda Mary Bethell, Charles Samuel Oliver and Elaine Frances Oliver (all of Victoria), and Joyce Mary Kirkwood Seccombe, Certificate No. 19762, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, dated July 8, 1914.

Indentures Recorded.—These comprised ten new indentures, seven assignments, two cancellations by mutual consent, and ten indentures completed.

Managers for Enrolment.—The Board approved of 41 applications for the enrolment of managers.

The Registrar reported that there appeared to be a gradual falling-off in the number of applications being received for the enrolment of managers. In the opinion of the Board this would probably be accounted for by the fact that some proprietors of pharmacies were overlooking their statutory obligation. The Registrar was instructed to send a circular letter to all proprietors reminding them of the provision in the Pharmacy Act which requires the continuous supervision of pharmacies by enrolled managers or qualified proprietors.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Miss Joyce Bostock, of Brisbane, spent several days in Sydney, just before Christmas. Joyce is now en route to England via "S.S. Maloja."

Mr. K. Cartwright, President, and Mr. E. G. Hall, Vice-President, will represent the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. at discussions on pharmaceutical education, to be held in Adelaide in February.

Mr. Gordon Brown, formerly Council Liaison Officer of N.U.P.S.A., passed through Sydney on his way home to Brisbane, from the N.U.P.S.A. Congress at Point Lonsdale (Vic.). During his short stay in Sydney he was entertained at Bondi Beach by Les Cashen.

Mr. A. W. West, who is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the Pharmacy Board, was elected as Chairman of the Science Group of the Society at its first meeting for 1953, held on January 16.

Mr. J. L. Townley, President of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., has been appointed as the Board's representative on the Poisons Advisory Committee set up under the new Poisons Act 1952. Mr. Orion Leggo has been appointed as the representative of the F.P.S. Guild (N.S.W. Branch).

Mr. S. B. Morris, Secretary of the Mid-Northern Pharmacists' Association, registered in Newcastle, N.S.W., visited Melbourne during the month. During his brief stay he conferred with the Federal Director of Public Relations and the Guild Merchandising Manager.

Congratulations to N.S.W. student, Annette Simmons, who was elected as Vice-President of N.U.P.S.A. during the recent meeting of the National Council held in Melbourne. Also to David Lowrey, who was appointed as Editor of "The Pharmacy Student, 1953" and to Miss Margaret Frith, who will be Publications Officer of N.U.P.S.A. for 1953.

Mr. H. W. Read, who conducts a pharmacy at Bondi, has been advised by the Registrar of the University of his appointment as Assistant Examiner, Section B (Pharmaceutics) for the February Final. Mr. Read is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and a past President of that body. Until this month he has been Chairman of the Science Group of the Society.

Ordination of Past President of S.U.P.A.—The Rev. Brother Peter Davies (Dick Davies) O.Carm., was ordained to the priesthood by His Lordship Bishop Vesters, M.S.C., at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Albert Park, Vic., on Sunday, January 18. Father Davies was President of the Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association in 1943, and was later Secretary and Master of the Catholic Chemists' Guild of N.S.W. After qualifying as a pharmacist in 1941, Father Davies spent some years in pharmacy, being some time in business at Ashfield, before entering the Carmelite Order to study for the priesthood. After Father Davies had celebrated Mass at Ashfield on January 21, the Master of the Catholic Chemists' Guild made a presentation to him on behalf of members of the C.C. Guild.

Chemist Robbed Several Times.—Mr. K. J. Smith, of Chester Hill, has had the misfortune to be worried by burglars several times in the last few months. On the last occasion, in December, goods worth more than £40 were stolen from a smashed window. On a previous occasion £80 worth of cameras, electric razors and other goods were stolen. The thefts from Mr. Smith's phar-

macy were part of a series of robberies in the Chester Hill district over the last two and a half years, during which period 10 shops in one block of 17 have been broken into more than 40 times. No further burglaries have been reported since public protests were made to the Police Commissioner in December about the lack of adequate police protection. Mr. Smith found, to his dismay, that cameras stolen from him were not covered by his insurance. He strongly advises chemists to make sure that their policies cover photographic materials, and to remove all valuable items from their windows at night.

BUSINESS CHANGES

The following new pharmacies have been opened:—

Mr. K. Torpy, Villawood.
Mr. F. Jollow, Cabramatta.
Mr. Don Roberts, Bulli.
Mr. K. V. Lawler, Dapto.
Mr. V. S. Cincotta, Merrylands.
Mr. Paul S. Bevan, Narweena.
Hawkes Pharmacy, Manly Vale.
Mr. A. C. Fenton, Bankstown West.
Herne Bay Pharmacy, Herne Bay.
Mrs. M. T. Curran, Mosman.

Mr. S. S. Thompson has bought Moore's Pharmacy at Croydon Park.

Mr. D. W. and Mrs. S. M. Campbell have bought Wilkinson's Pharmacy at Bronte.

Mrs. J. Morris has sold her pharmacy at Maitland to Mr. J. Hickinbotham.

Mr. A. M. L. Moore has leased Mr. E. G. Clayton's pharmacy at Queanbeyan.

Mr. C. H. Berghens has bought Mr. W. C. Curnow's pharmacy at Leichhardt.

Mr. J. W. Burchill has sold his pharmacy at Stanmore to Mrs. G. Peterson.

Mr. H. A. Wallace and Mr. W. F. Fallon have bought Riley's pharmacy at Bondi Beach.

Mr. V. H. Walpole, of Marrickville, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. F. J. Larkin.

Mr. L. W. De Ville has bought Mr. A. A. O'Keefe's pharmacy at Balmain.

Mr. G. E. Plewman has bought Mr. F. B. O'Sullivan's pharmacy at Waverton.

COMMENCEMENT OF LECTURES, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

1st Year Pharmacy (Chemistry and Botany) students will commence lectures on Monday, March 16, 1953.

2nd Year Pharmacy (Materia Medica) students will commence lectures on Monday, April 13, 1953.

COMING EVENTS

Thursday, February 5: R.S.L. Chemists' Sub-Branch General Meeting, Combined Services Club, Barrack street, Sydney, 8 p.m.

Friday, February 20: Science Group meeting, Science House, 8 p.m.

Thursday, February 26: Catholic Chemists' Guild, General Meeting, History House, Sydney, 8 p.m.

Thursday, March 5: R.S.L. Chemists' Sub-Branch, General Meeting, 8 p.m.

THE SCIENCE GROUP—N.S.W.

A meeting of the Science Group was held at "Science House" on January 16. Mr. Read occupying the chair. This being the first meeting of the year, the first duty was to elect officers for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Mr. Tottenham and Mr. Read, Mr. A. W. West was elected President. Mr. Read was elected observer between the Society and the Group.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a discussion of the programme for the year.

It was decided that the next evening be devoted to a discussion of the drugs of the nervous system.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, February 20.

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

PHARMACY APPRENTICE IN AUSTRALIAN XI

The youngest cricketer ever chosen to represent Australia in a Test match is Ian Craig, 17½-year-old pharmacy apprentice (first year) in Sydney.

Ian, who is apprenticed to Mr. F. G. Crane, of Mosman, was chosen on January 14, as a member of the



Ian Craig.

—Illustration by courtesy "The Sun," Sydney.

Fourth Test team to meet South Africa in Adelaide at the end of January. Ian Craig has been described by ex-International cricketer, W. J. O'Reilly, as "a boy who promises to be one of the best cricketers Australia has brought into the firing line for 20 years."

We congratulate Ian on his selection. Pharmacists and students will watch his progress with interest.

CHRISTMAS FUNCTIONS

Among the many functions attended by pharmacists and their friends in the festive season towards the end of December, were the following:—

S.U.P.A. Christmas Dance

This now annual function was held in the Union Refectory, University of Sydney, on December 16. The number attending exceeded all expectations, and a happy crowd of some 170 dancers met to celebrate the examination results (or perhaps to drown their sorrows!). Both years at the University were well represented, and a number of 1st year apprentices and past students were noticed also. Dancing to the tempo of Harry Berry's Band went on until 1 a.m., broken only by supper, which was served to the tables, many of which were produced from odd spots as the crowd continued to grow.

During the evening copies of the recently published "The Pharmacy Student, 1952," were distributed, together with the December issue of "Mortar Monthly."

David M. Lowrey, Honorary Publicity Officer, S.U.P.A., (FX 6518, home).

Hallam's Christmas Party.

The annual dance of Hallam (Pty.) Ltd. took the form of a Christmas party, which was held at the Pickwick Club, Sydney, on Christmas Eve. Some 140 guests, staff of Hallams, and their friends, enjoyed the dancing and the floor show.

The Managing Director, Mr. Baldwin, entertained Mr. Harcourt Price, retired Managing Director, and Professor Roland Thorp at his table.

R.S.L. Chemists' Sub-Branch

After a short general meeting on December 4, members of the sub-branch adjourned to enjoy their annual Christmas get-together in the convivial atmosphere engendered by the exchange of compliments of the season. Liquid refreshments of a pleasing nature and the expert manipulations of a visiting juggler from Brisbane were much appreciated by those present.

The committee and members of the sub-branch were happy to have the opportunity of entertaining representatives of official pharmacy, amongst whom there were Messrs. K. Cartwright, J. L. Townley, L. W. Smith, C. G. Gostelow and Professor R. Thorp.

CATHOLIC CHEMISTS' GUILD

The annual general meeting of the Catholic Chemists' Guild of St. Francis Xavier, was held on December 11, 1952, at History House, Sydney.

Approximately 60 members were present when the Master, Mr. E. I. Segrave, called upon the Secretary to read the annual report. The report referred to the regular general meetings of members, the work of the Council in contacting new members, and mention was also made of the many problems of a moral nature that were resolved during the year. The need for zealous application of principles in a pagan and materialistic world was also stressed.

The following members were elected to fill vacancies on the Council, after a secret ballot: Miss C. Gilchrist, Messrs. L. Cashen, L. J. Freeman, F. Hartman, G. Leahy, E. I. Segrave, W. J. Wilkinson.

At the first meeting of the new Council, held on December 17, the following office-bearers were elected for 1953:—

Master: Mr. E. I. Segrave; **Deputy Master:** Mr. J. L. Boller; **Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:** Miss Carmel Gilchrist; **Country Secretary:** Mr. P. I. Harding; **Roll Secretary:** Mr. W. J. Wilkinson.

—Carmel T. Gilchrist, Hon. Sec. (WB 2283, home).

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

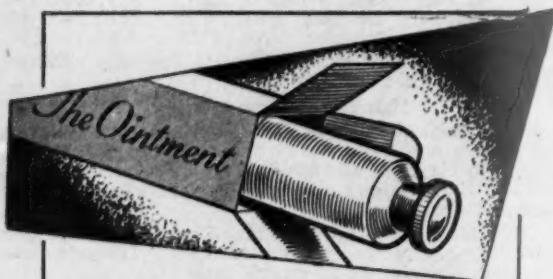
The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on December 9, 1952, at 8 p.m.

Present. — Mr. J. L. Townley (President), Messrs. A. W. West, S. E. Wright, R. A. Hudspeth, O. C. V. Leggo, L. W. Smith, C. Gostelow and G. Simpson.

P.A.A.N.Z. Conference on Pharmaceutical Education to be Held in Adelaide in February, 1953. — Resolved that the Board nominates Mr. C. Gostelow to be its representative at this Conference.

New Pharmacy Course: Provision of Funds. — The Registrar advised the Board that no reply had yet been received to representations made since last meeting.

Training Reports and Note Books: Report by Subcommittee. — Matter deferred to February meeting.



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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Applications for Registration were approved as follows:—

Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Donald Ian Conacher.

By Reciprocal Agreement: Eric Harold Edward Knight (from Great Britain) and Luigi Giuseppe Cristaudo (from Queensland).

By Restoration: Frank Donald Blumer, Alfred Uren and George Treby.

Certificates of Identity were issued to: Mr. K. G. Watson, Miss M. E. Forshaw, Miss E. M. Forshaw, Mr. R. C. Ives, Miss E. Wunsch and Mr. Owen Weaver (all to Great Britain), and to Mr. R. I. Handley (to Queensland).

Foreign Application for Consideration. — Clara Schrager, Lodi, Poland. Application referred to the Sub-committee on Foreign Chemists for investigation and report at next meeting.

Poisons Act.—The following deaths from poisons had been reported since last meeting, viz: Cyanide, 1; Strychnine, 1; Phenobarb., 3; Arsenic, 1; Hydrochloric, 1.

Leaving Certificate Accepted in Lieu of Preliminary Examination. — 4.

Registration of Indentures.—These comprised three transfers and three cancellations.

Correspondence:

Military Training Affecting Apprenticeships.—Letters from C. J. Shaw, R. B. Maher and I. D. Dash seeking approval to sit for the February Qualifying Examination. Approval was granted in each case.

Resolved that the Registrar be directed that all future applications of this nature be supported by documentary evidence of having completed National Service Training and that they be submitted to the Board in the first instance.

Police Department.—Death of two men as a result of drinking poison at Albury. The Board decided to refer these papers to the Crown Solicitor for advice.

Chief Secretary's Department. — Amendment to Dangerous Drugs Regulations to provide for the supplying of dangerous drugs to sources outside the Commonwealth and its territories. Noted.

Report of Sub-committee on Foreign Chemists.—Re Keshishian, W. H., University of Fouad 1st, Cairo. The Sub-committee recommended to the Board that information be obtained from Great Britain regarding the status of students from this University.

Death of Mr. B. S. Berry.—The Board noted with extreme regret the death of its esteemed ex-President, Mr. Bernard Sydenham Berry. It placed on record its deep appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Berry during the time he was associated with the Board as Member and President, and later as Examiner of Note Books and Training Reports. The Board's sympathy was extended to Mrs. Berry and family.

Deceased Pharmacists for Removal from the Register.—The Board approved of the removal from the Register of the names of the following pharmacists whose deaths had been reported, viz:—

Leslie Anderson, Richard Francis Bailey, Louis William Ballhausen, Bernard Sydenham Berry, Vincent Harry Casson, Jack Richardson Crain, Arthur Edmond Dimmock, Ernest William Eagles, Joseph Paul Faust, John Fitzgerald, Cecil James Fleck, Alvis Roma Gavan, Charles James Gray, Andrew S. Heriot, Thomas Ernest Johns, Alexander Rose Junor, Frederick Hilary La Mothe, Isaac Algernon Lee, Oscar Henry Lofbergs, Humphrey William Lorking, Robert Glasgow Marks, Thomas James May, Dorothy MacDermit, Arthur Michael, Edward James Monton, John Moore, John Patrick McPhee, Arthur George Peascod, Charles Gordon Peterkin, Raymond John Proust, Kenneth David Robertson, Cecil John Scanlon, John Mitchell Scansie,

Benjamin John Adams Sexty, Archibald Gordon Short, Robert Henry Stinson, Charles Thorn, Harry Lockyer Vining, Frederick Keith Wilson, and Horace Thomas Yates.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. met at "Science House," Sydney, on December 2, 1952, there being present: Messrs. K. A. Cartwright, J. L. Tonley, A. Winterton, A. W. West, H. W. Read, J. Shineberg, K. H. Powell, J. Plunkett, B. G. Fegent, E. G. Hall and W. R. Cutler.

Full Members Admitted.—Elsie Margaret Forshaw, Randwick; Mary Elizabeth Forshaw, Randwick; Frederick Brunton Hardaker, Summer Hill; Timothy Shanahan, Hurstville; Samuel Smyth Thompson, Croydon Park; Bruce Alfred V. Thurn, Haberfield.

Reinstatement.—Gerald Haswell Griffin, Concord West.

Advancements to Full Membership.—Peter Hassall Davies, Harbord; Judith Means, Port Kembla; Ronald James Unwin, Ashfield.

Associate Member.—Anne Mary Forbes.

Honorary Member.—It was resolved that Mr. A. H. Newth, of Lochinvar, be made an Honorary Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Education Conference at Adelaide.—Moved Mr. Fegent, seconded Mr. Powell, that the standing orders be suspended in order to discuss the matter of the education conference to be held at Adelaide as dealt with in letters 2 and 3 in the agenda of the Council meeting. Carried.

Mr. Fegent said that Professor Thorp had now indicated that he would be able to attend the Adelaide discussion on pharmaceutical education in February, 1953. The objection raised at the special meeting of Council had now been overcome, namely, a representative of the teaching staff at the University would be present at the Adelaide Conference. Accordingly, the Society should be represented at that conference.

Moved Mr. Fegent, seconded Mr. Winterton, that the Society be represented at the Adelaide conference by the President (Mr. K. A. Cartwright) and the Vice-president (Mr. E. G. Hall), and that they be accompanied by Professor Thorp, of the teaching staff at the University of Sydney.

After discussion, the motion was put to the meeting and declared carried.

Moved Mr. Read, seconded Mr. Fegent, (a) that before going to Adelaide the three gentlemen named meet and prepare the report referred to in Mr. Kent's letter of November 20, 1952; that is, a report in summary form, showing recent developments or changes, actual or proposed, in connection with pharmaceutical education and apprenticeship in New South Wales; (b) that the delegates also meet to consider the conference agenda before departing for Adelaide.

P.A.A.N.Z. Conference, Sydney, August, 1953.—Mr. Hall said that the Wool Exchange Room would not be available for the holding of the conference. Accordingly, he had asked the secretary to enquire from the Teachers' Federation whether Federation Hall would be available in the day-time for the conference.

The secretary said that no reply had yet been received from the Teachers' Federation.

Mr. Winterton suggested that the conference be held at the Sydney Grammar School.

It was decided to refer the matter of the venue of meetings to Mr. Hall and the secretary for further enquiry into the two alternatives.

Mr. Hall enquired if the President had heard anything concerning the opening session of the conference

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

from Mr. Cutler, upon his return from the Executive Meeting of P.A.A.N.Z., held at Melbourne recently.

Mr. Cartwright said that Mr. Cutler had told him that the meeting dates suggested were acceptable to the Association. The Executive was agreeable to the official opening being held at the Sydney University. The whole of the suggested arrangements relating to the opening of the conference were acceptable to the P.A.A.N.Z. Executive, that is, the opening to take place in the Great Hall at the University. Invitations to be present to be extended to various dignitaries. The President-elect to be installed on the night of the opening of conference.

It was decided to postpone further discussion until Mr. Cutler should arrive.

Upon arrival, Mr. Cartwright asked Mr. Cutler to report on the meeting of the P.A.A.N.Z. executive.

Mr. Cutler said that all recommendations from the Society had been confirmed by the Executive. The Society could go ahead with the printing, using the name P.A.A.N.Z. The suggestions concerning the badge had been approved; the Association was looking into the production of a badge. The printing was a matter for the State Society, but the Association would produce the badge.

Mr. Hall enquired if the Association still went under the name of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, and whether the conference would be styled so.

Mr. Cutler said the Association would still retain its old name for the time being, notwithstanding that New Zealand had seceded.

Mr. Hall enquired if the opening night arrangements could be communicated to the President-elect.

Mr. Cutler said "Yes."

Mr. Hall enquired if the setting up of the programme might proceed.

Mr. Cutler said the Society was at liberty to go ahead with the setting up of the programme. However, the design of the cover and the programme should be submitted to the P.A.A.N.Z. Executive for over-riding approval.

First-Year Apprentices' Lectures, 1952:

Awarding of Prizes.—It was decided to award prizes to the following:—

First Prize.—Mr. F. Morgan, 53 South Street, Strathfield, 194½ marks, pass percentage 97½.

Second Prize.—Mr. B. Wassall, 45 Janet Street, Five Dock, 188½ marks, pass percentage 94½.

Third Prize.—Miss Margaret Cawley, 49 Austin Avenue, Croydon, 188 marks, pass percentage 94.

Control of Dangerous Drugs in the Hands of Wholesalers.—Mr. Winterton reported that the Select Committee appointed by the Chief Secretary had met. The question of ordering of drugs of the barbituric acid group by telephone or telegram from the wholesalers had been considered by the committee on November 25. The committee comprised: Dr. H. G. Wallace, Department of Public Health; Inspector J. Gordon, Police Department; Mr. F. R. Lake, Chief Secretary's Department; and Mr. A. Winterton, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. The Society's secretary had also been present.

Mr. Winterton then gave a concise report of proceedings before the Select Committee. The outcome of the meeting was that it was considered that in view of the proposals in respect of uniform drug legislation and poisons legislation in New South Wales, it would be desirable to defer the question of amendment of the regulation until the position as regards the above matters had been clarified.

The meeting placed on record its appreciation of the services of Mr. Winterton and Mr. Conolly in relation to the matter.

Kodak Travelling Scholarship.—It was reported that the Executive of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia had awarded the Kodak Travelling Scholarship for 1953 to Mr. J. G. Manning, a young registered pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. Noted.

Felicitations.—Mr. Hall said that as Vice-President he asked the Councillors to drink to the health of the President, Mr. Cartwright, and his wife, and also to the President of the P.A.A.N.Z., Mr. Cutler, and Mrs. Cutler, and daughter Jan. Also Mr. K. Attiwill, Federal Director of Public Relations.

Mr. Hall asked Mr. Attiwill to extend Christmas Greetings and Good Wishes to the President of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.

Mr. Fegent said as Treasurer he supported Mr. Hall's remarks and wished all a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

Responding to the toast, Mr. Cartwright said he appreciated the feelings expressed by the Councillors. He thanked them sincerely and hoped that many more gatherings would eventuate.

Mr. Cutler thanked the Councillors for their expressions of goodwill.

Mr. Attiwill said he was grateful to the Councillors. He appreciated attending the meetings of the Society Council to listen to the debate. To strike a more serious note concerning his activities. At a recent meeting of the Guild, it had been decided that the Guild assume the full financial responsibility for the secretariat. But one thing was underlined at the Federal Council meeting, namely, that it had been decided that the secretariat committee was no longer necessary. The Federal Council assumed the role of the former Public Relations Committee. However, its original charter had been preserved. Mr. Ivan Thompson had been appointed as the supervisor of Public Relations and it had been stated by Mr. Thompson at the Federal Council Meeting that he had no desire to alter the overall position and the secretariat would represent all the pharmaceutical bodies, including the Pharmaceutical Societies, in any way whatsoever for the general good of pharmacy. The position had not been altered from a practical point of view.

Library.—Mr. Read suggested that the book entitled "Art and Pharmacy" should be purchased. Resolved accordingly. It was also decided to purchase the latest issue of Martindale. It was decided not to purchase the other books submitted on approval.

Mat. Med. Museum in the Sorbonne, Paris.—Mr. Cutler said that in the Mat. Med. Museum at the Sorbonne, Paris, there was one only herbal specimen of Eucalyptus Globulus. They wanted a representative range of Eucalyptus Herbal samples and also samples of the respective oil extracts. Mr. Cutler said he had promised to supply these deficiencies.

After discussion it was resolved that Mr. Cutler should confer with Mr. A. R. Penfold, asking him to supply, at the Society's expense, suitable exhibits of Eucalyptus for the Mat. Med. Museum at the Sorbonne, Paris.

It was decided that the secretary approach Mr. Penfold, asking him to confer with Mr. Cutler on the matter of the representative range of Eucalyptus Herbal samples and samples of the respective oil extracts therefrom.

It was resolved that the Society meet the cost of providing and despatching the samples to Paris.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Washington, 7, D.C.—Mr. Cutler said he had received a letter from Mr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the A.P.A., Washington, who said he was forwarding a ten-inch long-playing micro-groove record containing a narration of the highlights of the opening exercises, first general session, ceremonial session and centennial banquet of the Philadelphia Convention. The narration had been taken from a tape recording of the sessions referred to. Facilities would be necessary to play the record at a speed of 33 1/2 r.p.m.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

JANUARY MEETING OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. met at "Science House," Sydney, on January 6.

Present.—Messrs. K. A. Cartwright, J. L. Townley, A. W. Winterton, H. W. Read, W. R. Cutler, J. Shineberg, K. H. Powell, J. F. Plunkett, E. G. Hall, B. G. Fegent and A. W. West.

New Members Elected:

Full Members.—Donald Ian Conacher, Kensington; Marie Therese Curran, Mosman; Kevin Patrick Fitzgerald, Dubbo; and Eric Harold Edward Knight, Leichhardt.

Reinstatement.—George Ross Evans, Auburn.

Associate Members.—Grahame H. Crighton, Walter Noel Gillies, Robert Sidney Leamon, Frank D'Arcy Morgan, Basil Charles Griffin, and John Morley Phillips.

Education Conference at Adelaide.—The chairman said that Professor Thorp had prepared a statement outlining the proposals for the implementation of a full degree course in Pharmacy in New South Wales. Copies were available for perusal.

Mr. Hall said the report substantiated exactly what the N.S.W. representatives said at the previous conference, held at Sydney, in August, 1952. A conference had been held with Professor Thorp on the matters for discussion at the Adelaide meeting.

The Secretary said that Mr. Cosgrave was preparing a statement of legal requirements in New South Wales relating to the exercises in practical pharmacy to be undertaken and recorded by apprentices, also details of the system in operation for inspection, supervision and checking of work done.

It was decided that Professor Thorp's report and the statement prepared by Mr. Cosgrave be forwarded to Mr. Kent for distribution prior to the Adelaide Conference.

P.A.A.N.Z. Congress, Sydney, August, 1953:

Venue of Conference.—The Secretary said he had heard nothing from the Teachers' Federation concerning application for Federation Hall during the conference period.

Mr. Hall said the Assembly Hall, Sydney Grammar School, had been suggested. The headmaster had stated he would give such a request every consideration.

It was decided to see the Teachers' Federation officials as soon as possible regarding Federation Hall.

Tours.—Mr. Fegent said that the matter of the tour to Kangaroo Point had been finalised.

Mr. Cutler said a badge had been selected for the conference, hexagonal in shape. It would be issued with a ribbon bearing the words: Conference, Sydney, 1953. Separate ribbons would be provided for each conference.

Country Visits, 1953.—Mr. Hall said he would like to be relieved of the task of arranging for country visits. He suggested that Mr. Fegent be appointed in his stead.

It was decided that Mr. Fegent should arrange the country visits during 1953 and that he should be assisted by Mr. K. H. Powell.

Mr. Fegent said that Tamworth zone was expecting a visit in October. Mr. Fegent said his opinion was that representatives of both the Society and the Guild should be present at zone meetings.

Mr. Cutler asked that he be eliminated from country visits until after the P.A.A.N.Z. conference.

Refresher Lectures, 1953.—Mr. West suggested that practical lectures should be given.

It was decided that practical lectures would not be practicable.

Mr. Cutler suggested reducing the lectures to three. Mr. Cutler suggested Business Principles be chosen.

It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of Messrs. H. W. Read and E. G. Hall to discuss further.

First Year Apprentices' Lectures, 1953. — Mr. Hall suggested an early start this year.

It was stated that apprentices were signed up by April 1, and the lectures should start in April.

It was decided to reserve the hall at Science House for the lectures beginning on a selected date in April, 1953.

Annual Dinner, 1953. — Mr. Fegent said he had heard that Adam's Hotel had special arrangements now for private rooms.

It was decided to book at Adam's Hotel if the price is right and the appointments satisfactory for a date as near June 13 as possible.

Correspondence. — Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia, re National Service Training—Pharmaceutical Apprentices. The Secretary said that details had been sent to the various organisations interested. Received.

Editor, "A.J.P." advising the Applied Pharmaceuticals Panel have considered the question of including data of flavours and perfumes in tabulated form in the A.P.F. Received.

Mr. Cutler said that a draft of the new A.P.F. was coming over soon. Mr. Read said the A.P.F. Committee would go through the draft when it was received.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, forwarding copies of minutes of meeting held on December 3, 1952. The Secretary said that copies had been sent to members of the A.P.F. Committee.

Chief Secretary's Department, re ordering of D.D.'s from wholesale and drug stores by telephone or telegram. It was remarked that the matter had been shelved for the moment.

P.A.A.N.Z., advising Mr. Prince, President of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand, and Mr. Cameron, Dominion Secretary of the Guild, had been invited by Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. to visit Sydney in 1953 during P.A.A.N.Z. Conference — accommodation required. It was decided to reserve accommodation for Mr. Prince and Mr. Cameron.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on December 11, 1952, at 8 p.m.

Present. — Messrs. L. W. Smith (President), W. F. Pinerua, W. G. Sapsford, R. W. Feller, O. C. V. Leggo, C. D. Bradford, L. M. Fox, K. W. Jordan, J. Little and R. S. Leece.

Presentation to Mr. G. R. Mallam. — Addressing the meeting, the President said it was his pleasing duty to welcome an erstwhile committee man, Mr. G. R. Mallam. Mr. Mallam had rendered yeoman service as a past member of the State Branch Committee. He was leaving in January for a visit overseas, and prior to his departure it would be fitting to present him with a small token of the esteem of his colleagues, and to show their gratitude for his past work.

Mr. Smith, at this stage, on behalf of the State Branch Committee, presented to Mr. Mallam a travelling rug.

Accepting the gift, Mr. Mallam said that he appreciated Mr. Smith's remarks. The presentation came

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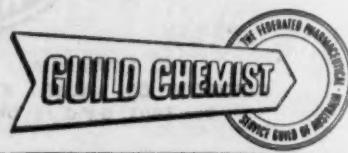
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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

as a surprise—a very thoughtful surprise; it was nice of the committeemen to provide something so appropriate for an overseas trip. Every time he took the rug up on deck he would remember his colleagues on the committee. It would remind him of the happy years he spent on the committee; the associations made during that period would live for many years. He would look back and see Mr. Fraser, who was president when he (Mr. Mallam) first became associated with the Guild as a country member. Next he recalled Mr. Alan Barber, past president of the State Branch Committee, and still interested in organised pharmacy on the N.S.W. Local Board of P.D.L. Then there was Douglas Ramsay, still interested as a member of the Board of Directors of the Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd. There was the evergreen branch, Mr. L. W. Smith. To Mr. Leggo, Mr. Mallam said he appreciated his friendship over the years. Orion had worked for his father; Orion's deeds would live long after he had gone, and the good he had done for pharmacy far outweighed anything which had been criticised, perhaps, in many cases unfairly. Orion Leggo's creative thought made committee work worth while.

Mr. Mallam concluded by saying he would be happy to see Mr. Smith when he visited Great Britain. He appreciated the travelling rug, but more so the affection and goodwill shown at the table.

Poisons Act, 1952: Appointment of Guild Representative on the Poisons Advisory Committee.—Mr. Smith said the new Act had now become law. The Poisons Advisory Committee of fourteen persons was of paramount importance. There would be a great deal of work for the members of the committee.

Mr. Smith said he had great pleasure in nominating Mr. O. C. V. Leggo as the representative of the Guild on the Poisons Advisory Committee.

Mr. Feller seconded the motion, remarking there was no one more competent to carry out the duties effectively.

Mr. Pinerua said he entirely supported the nomination. Mr. Leggo's experience in the industrial arena made him the most fitted man on the State Branch Committee for the appointment. He supported the proposal with entire confidence. Mr. Sapsford said Mr. Leggo was the complete ambassador in this field. Mr. Jordan supported the proposal. The other members of the committee likewise expressed their unanimous support.

The President said he had much pleasure in conveying to Mr. Leggo the fact that he had been duly nominated as the Guild's representative on the Poisons Advisory Committee, remarking that Mr. Leggo had the unanimous backing of the State Branch Committee.

Mr. Leggo said he would humbly do his very best. He hoped to be able to do something in the protective interests of pharmacy. (Applause.)

Hillcastle Lines—Hillcastle Pty. Ltd. wrote, contending the Guild is not correct in details of the company's price set-up. Wholesale price incorrect. Price shown includes 2½ per cent. allowed to wholesalers for cash discount. Guild's calculations show a false percentage mark-up. Mr. Little said the company still adhered to its argument that the 2½ per cent. cash discount should be taken into account when calculating the profit margin.

Permits for 2 Gallons of S.V.R.—Grafton and District Pharmacists' Association, protesting against the introduction of the new system of permits for 2 gal. of

S.V.R., to commence January, 1953. The Secretary said he had referred the matter to the Federal Secretary for investigation.

Dispensing of Pharmaceutical Benefits at Public Hospitals.—At a meeting of the Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing Sub-committee, held on November 18, dispensing arrangements at the following hospitals were discussed:

Bathurst District Hospital, Narrabri Hospital, Moree Public Hospital, Mungindi Hospital, Emmaville Public Hospital, Kyogle Public Hospital, and Quirindi District Hospital.

It was resolved that the President and Secretary confer on each of the individual cases set out, and then send a separate letter in each case dealing specifically with the local circumstances in an appropriate manner.

It was also resolved to place on record the thanks of the sub-committee to Mr. Smith for his work concerning dispensing by public hospitals.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Reginald John Hawkes, Manly Vale; Jack Hickinbotham, Maitland, and Louis William De Ville, Balmain.

Reinstatement.—Albert Dawe, Narrandera.

Felicitations.—Mr. Little proposed the health of the President, Mr. L. W. Smith, and his wife. Mr. Little said he desired to express, on behalf of the State Branch Committee, their appreciation of the work performed by Mr. Smith in his office of President. All wished Mr. and Mrs. Smith a happy Christmas and a pleasant journey abroad with a safe return to Australia. The toast was drunk to musical honours.

Responding, Mr. Smith said that on behalf of his wife and himself he sincerely thanked his colleagues for their good wishes and expression of goodwill.

It was decided to thank Miss Brewer for the splendid spread she had provided for the savoury supper.

JANUARY MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," Sydney, on January 8, there being present: Messrs. L. W. Smith, J. Little, R. K. Strang, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, O. C. V. Leggo, C. D. Bradford, L. M. Fox, K. E. Thomas and K. Jordan.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Smith said his copy of the Federal Council minutes had arrived and the secretary was having it stencilled so that copies could be sent out to committeemen. The Federal Council's decisions could be discussed at a special committee meeting for that purpose after the full report had been roneoed.

Representative's Report.—Mr. Coad reported that Prescription Proprietaries List No. B/52 and Retail Price List No. 17 were completed and posted to members on the due date. Excellent work had been performed by the printer—Simmons Ltd. They delivered the goods in spite of the extra work entailed by the change in the Dispensing Fee at the last minute and alteration of the P.P. List accordingly; 210 Retail Price Lists were air-freighted to Western Australia. Following a request from Western Australia, all lines were being traced that had a different price in that State from the price in New South Wales.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with, as follows:

(A) Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.

Correspondence.—Federal Secretary, advising the matter of purchase of Rectified Spirit by chemists, had been taken up with the Comptroller-General of the



IN CONSTANT DEMAND

HEPASOL COMPOUND

Also available

HEPASOL COMPOUND WITHOUT STRYCHNINE

Bottles— 8 fl. oz.
16 fl. oz.
40 fl. oz.



Also available

BCM WITH PHENOBARBITONE AND STRYCHNINE

Bottles— 8 fl. oz.



NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Department of Trade and Customs. The restriction on two gallons per month had been introduced because of breaches by chemists in obtaining more than five gallons, which was the amount permitted before the introduction of the two gallon amount and the restrictive provisions regarding supply from one wholesaler only. The Comptroller-General would not alter the decision to restrict to one wholesaler but had agreed for reasons of economy and freight and packing charges to permit the chemist to buy two months' supply at one time.

Federal Merchandising Manager, attaching reply from Hillcastle Pty. Ltd. concerning reduction in profit margin on certain lines. Requesting the committee's comments.

Health Week Council.—It was decided that Mr. J. Little should continue to represent the Guild on the Health Week Council for 1953.

(B) Pricing Sub-Committee.—Mr. Thomas said a meeting of the sub-committee would be held on January 13.

New Dispensing Fees.—Mr. Smith said that definitions were required concerning simple, compound and mortar items.

Mr. Thomas said that broad principles were at stake. In Victoria, under the heading of "Mortar" was included anything which was a weighable commodity in a mixture. This brought it under the "Mortar" heading. In New South Wales, a more logical line of demarcation was needed. He suggested that where an insoluble powder is included as an ingredient in a mixture, or where anything involving the use of a suspending agent is required, they should both bring the item under the "Mortar" heading. The simple mixture was a straight pour. Items such as Ung. Iodi Denigrans and Lin. A.B.C. which were listed in the Dispensing Drug Tariff would come under the "simple" heading, although they were actually compound in nature.

New Members Elected.—Thomas Cleary, Narrabri; William Rodney Farnsworth, Enfield; Miss Doreen Mona Farrer, Henty; Alwyn Charles Fenton, Banks-town; and Peter James Lynch, Marrickville.

Reinstatements.—E. K. Astill, Penrith; Marie Therese Curran, Mosman; and George Ernest Plewman, Waverton.

Correspondence.—Federal Secretary, regarding the dispensing of Cortisone. Advising the procedure is that the medical practitioner obtains approval from the Commonwealth Department of Health before prescribing for the patient. In Melbourne, the doctor should nominate to whom the supplies will be sent, but if the chemist's name is not nominated, the wholesaler endeavours to ascertain the name of the chemist to whom the supply should be sent.

Mr. L. A. Poole, Managing Director, Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd., thanking the State President for advising of certain difficulties encountered by chemists, the knowledge of which came to him during his recent tour. Assuring the Guild that the matters mentioned will receive careful attention and steps taken to prevent a recurrence. Noted.

Under Secretary, Department of Public Health, Sydney, advising that Section 5 of the Poisons Act provides for constitution of a Poisons Advisory Committee of 14 members. Asking the Guild to nominate a representative on the committee. The committee had already decided to nominate Mr. O. C. V. Leggo as its representative on the Poisons Advisory Committee.

The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Mr. H. H. Vail, of Cranbourne, advises that his pharmacy, offered for sale in this issue, has been sold.

Mr. W. G. Wilson and Mr. W. M. Penna, both of whom qualified recently, will leave for a 12 months' visit to the United Kingdom in the "Orion," on April 16.

Mr. I. F. Moller, relieved Mr. J. J. Lonergan, Footscray, for two weeks.

He will shortly commence a permanent engagement with Mr. A. W. Fussell, Albury.

Mr. S. B. Morris, Secretary of the Mid-Northern Pharmacists' Association, registered in Newcastle, N.S.W., visited Melbourne during the month. During his brief stay he conferred with the Federal Director of Public Relations and the Guild Merchandising Manager.

Engagement.

The engagement of Mr. I. F. Moller, Alphington to Miss W. Stevens, Ballarat, was announced on January 27. Congratulations.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS NOTIFIED FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Reliever.

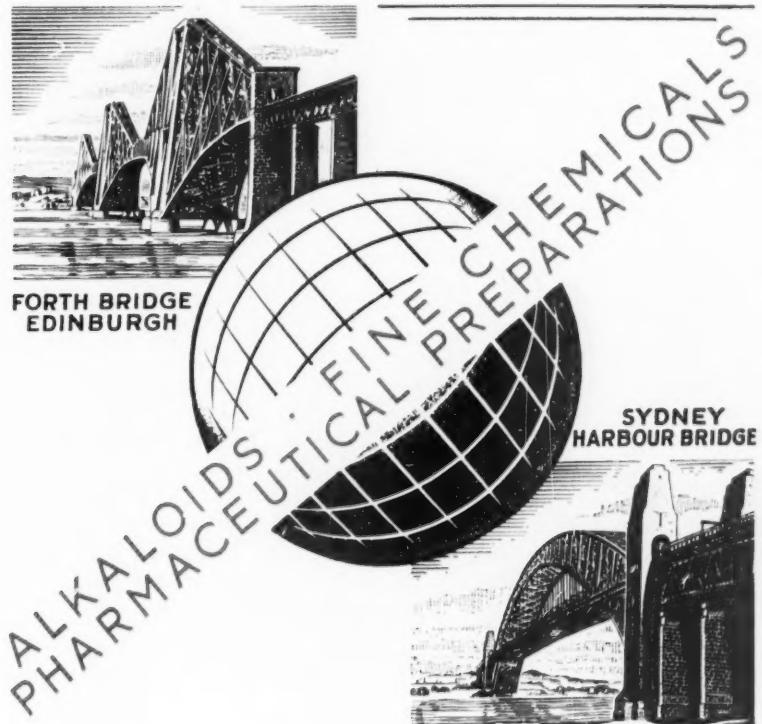
Mrs. Aitchison
Miss Bailey
Mrs. E. M. Barton
Mrs. Bayford
F. K. Bullen
A. H. Bickerton
Miss G. L. E. Bolger
R. H. Billing

F. G. A. Long, Mont Albert.
Clifton Hill Disp., Thornbury Br.
U.F.S. Disp., Balwyn.
Mrs. G. Tostevin, Nth. Balwyn.
G. E. Hanton, Bacchus Marsh.
G. G. Beckingsale, Rochester.
L. F. Cox, Glenhuntly.
Miss Macintosh, Darling.
H. W. Lewis, Moreland.
R. Eymer, Thornbury.
R. R. & J. W. Appleton, Moorabbin.

Miss W. M. Carlson
Miss W. M. Carlson
D. R. Coates
D. R. Coates
E. E. Cohen
E. R. Courtney
D. Currie
D. Currie
Miss A. P. Doherty
Miss A. P. Doherty
N. G. Davies
N. G. Davies
F. F. Eddie
F. F. Eddie
D. A. Emonson
D. A. Emonson
Miss D. L. England
C. D. Everett
J. Ferguson
Miss M. A. Frankel
W. J. Gilpin
W. J. Gilpin
J. R. Griffiths
L. E. George
Mrs. Holland
C. Harris
L. E. Hart
H. L. Howard
N. H. Hookey
B. L. Jacobson
Miss Jones

R. H. Mercer, Corryong.
I. E. Jacobs, Richmond.
Philpott & Coakley, Castlemaine.
Moore, Jerilderie, N.S.W.
R. J. Wilkin, Melbourne.
J. L. Maher, Beechworth.
V. Say, Benalla.
G. H. Cooke, Mont Albert.
J. J. Easton, W. Heidelberg.
K. Hanton, Elsternwick.
Miss C. L. Cameron, Footscray.
G. L. Scott, Rosanna.
Mrs. R. O. Castle, Malvern.
I. A. E. Maclean, Fitzroy.
B. F. Huntsman, Camberwell.
Mrs. J. V. Cohen, Malvern.
H. J. Deeble, Deepdene.
W. L. S. Don, Carnegie.
E. T. Dean, East Malvern.
Miss J. Pollock, St. Arnaud.
G. D. Heilbronn, Sunshine.
W. C. Gribbin, Carlton.
L. J. Premier, Yallourn.
R. Eymer, Thornbury.
T. H. Davis, Ivanhoe.
W. Jones, Bendigo.

A. L. Vance, Ararat Dispensary.
R. T. Beckett, Elwood.
G. McWilliam, St. Melbourne.
U.F.S. Disp., Preston.
T. V. Payne, Hartwell.
Mrs. H. E. Hawkins, Nth. Balwyn.



APIOL : ARECOLINE : ATROPINE : BRUCINE : CANTHARIDIN
 CAPSICIN : CHRYSAROBIN : CODEINE : DIACETYLMORPHINE
 EPHEDRINE : ERGOTIN : ETHYLMORPHINE : GINGERIN
 HOMATROPINE : HYOSCYAMINE : KHELLIN : LEPTANDRIN
 PHYSOSTIGMINE : PICROTOXIN : PILOCARPINE : SANTONIN

Please address inquiries to our agents:

Geo. T. Winter Pty. Ltd.
 58 Hardware Street,
 Melbourne, C.I.

Watts, Winter Pty. Ltd.
 16-20 Bridge Street,
 Sydney, N.S.W.

STRYCHNINE & SALTS ONLY:
 Swift & Co. Ltd.,
 "Geelong House,"
 26, 28, 30 Clarence Street,
 Sydney, N.S.W.

Wm. A. Terry & Co. Ltd.
 Atlas Building, Ghuznee Street,
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T. & H. SMITH LTD.
 MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
 EDINBURGH - SCOTLAND

A touchy subject



But *Sunburned Sue* isn't deliberately defying convention—her painful back and shoulders simply make more clothing intolerable! Such discomfort runs high during the summer months—as does the demand for quick and effective relief. Providing this relief is easy when you employ Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen. This exclusive Abbott preparation not only relieves the pain and discomfort of sunburn, but also helps to protect burned and denuded areas against infection. Combining the analgesic-anaesthetic effect of Butesin Picrate 1% and the bacteriostatic action of

Our New Telephone Numbers are: **LA 5195-LA 5197.**

Metaphen 1:5000, this widely used preparation is equally useful in the treatment of minor burns and as a dressing for non-specific ulcers, minor lacerations and abrasions. • Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen is always ready for instant use and may be applied directly to the burned or denuded areas. • Why not have a supply on hand for summer emergencies? Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen is available in convenient $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce, 1-ounce and 2-ounce tubes and 1-pound jars. **ABBOTT LABORATORIES** (Australia) Pty. Ltd., cr. Missenden & Parramatta Roads, Camperdown, Sydney, N.S.W.

Butesin Picrate Ointment
REGD TRADE MARK
with Metaphen
REGD TRADE MARK

VICTORIA (Continued)

Reliever.
F. A. Kelley
F. A. Kelley
T. King
W. Knell
J. A. Kruse
J. A. Kruse
J. A. Kruse
H. S. Lang
I. D. Lang
G. C. H. Le Plastrier
D. Mayson
R. G. Matson
H. Malcolm
H. Malcolm
W. M. Morton
G. N. Morrisby
B. D. O'Donnell
C. P. O'Loughlin
J. Phipps
Mrs. H. D. Pout
Mrs. H. D. Pout
Mrs. H. D. Pout
J. Rennick
G. H. B. Revell
L. Rotman
A. K. Seymour
Miss L. Savage

J. Sest
L. Shapira (Appt. Manager)
D. H. Sheffield
A. Shaw
A. Shaw
Miss C. Taylor
R. J. Tighe
D. H. Trigg
Mrs. Turnbull
J. K. Trinder
J. K. Trinder
A. G. Westlake
C. L. Williams
Mrs. B. F. Waters
F. H. P. Wheaton
Miss M. Wray
P. N. Wallace

Chemist.
P. Gordon, Melbourne.
W. J. Langtry, Coburg.
N. E. J. Zerbe, Hampton.
G. H. Japp, Hay, N.S.W.
F. W. Johnson, Northcote.
Mrs. E. L. Davoren, Balwyn.
S. J. Buscombe, Auburn.
J. H. Weymouth, Trafalgar.
K. A. Beynon, Bairnsdale.
R. Luker, Horsham.

K. E. Hartley, Warragul.
Miss O. Malone, Pascoe Vale.
G. L. Beleville, Fitzroy.
F. W. Johnston, Northcote.
S. W. Howell, Yarrawonga.
L. M. Keane, Terang.
T. W. F. Fiskin, Elsternwick.
Mrs. Job, Rutherford.
A. E. Moore, Hampton.
U.F.S. Dispensary, Malvern.
U.F.S. Dispensary, St. Kilda.
U.F.S. Dispensary, Prahran.
J. H. Rountree, Hamilton.
J. P. Newdick, Footscray.
A. Rotman, Malvern.
C. S. D. Holloway, Berwick.
G. A. Saunders (late H. C. Morison), Glenferrie.
Norris & Co., Prahran.
U.F.S. Dispensary, Clifton Hill (Thornbury Branch).
J. Shannon, Warragul.
J. M. V. Kennedy, Ballarat.
Mrs. V. G. Sherrington, Casterton.
E. W. Braithwaite, Glenferrie.
A. Rigg, Shepparton.
D. E. Robertson, Hastings.
L. F. Heine, Caulfield.
L. V. West, Balaclava.
A. R. Birrell, Malvern.
E. J. Dammary, Ormond.
Miss E. Weinberg, Clifton Hill.
W. B. Coyne, Camberwell.
L. F. Egan, Coburg.
J. P. Mitchell, Moonee Ponds.
J. G. Downes, Beechworth.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Mr. D. B. Ward has purchased **Mrs. M. Lumley's** "Rising Sun" Pharmacy at West Footscray.

Mr. M. I. Larkin has purchased **Mr. L. D. Hilton's** pharmacy at Dandenong.

Mr. L. D. Holstock has opened a new pharmacy at Montmorency.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Rockman.

We greatly regret to record the death, on December 20, 1952, of Mr. Joseph Rockman. The late Mr. Rockman, who qualified from the Victorian College of Pharmacy in March, 1937, had been associated with his elder brother, Mr. Hyman Rockman (qualified March, 1928), in the carrying on of two pharmacies, at North Fitzroy and Brunswick. Mr. Joseph Rockman is survived by his widow and three young children. We extend sincere sympathy to the members of the family.

Arthur Augustine Lord.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Arthur Augustine Lord, which took place during the month. Mr. Lord, who qualified at the Final Examination in 1908, had been in business at Swan Hill for many years.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Fellowship Course: Examination Results Session 1952
Bacteriology:

Passed with distinction: Geraldine Fleming.
Passed: Gwen Ibbott, Catherine Richards, A. Krantz, J. G. Manning, F. H. Bedford, W. Jackson, I. D. Long.

Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs:

Passed with distinction: J. G. Manning, Joan Grice.
Passed: Jill Burchett, Catherine Richards, Geraldine Fleming, W. J. Jackson.

History of Pharmacy:

Passed with distinction: Joan Grice, Jill Burchett, F. H. Bedford.

Passed: Geraldine Fleming, J. G. Manning, Gwen Ibbott, Catherine Richards, W. J. Jackson, Linda Leach.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY PRIZE LIST, 1952.

First Year.

Harry Shillinglaw Scholarship: I. H. Yule.
Thomas Bevan Jones Prize: A. R. Bodinari.
H. T. Tompsett Memorial Scholarships—Metropolitan: B. R. Pearce. Correspondence: S. C. McBride.
H. E. D. Stevens Prize: J. W. Baylis.
Joseph George Prize: Margaret E. Johnson.
Zai Markov Prize: R. T. Hawksley.

Second Year.

Scott-McGibbony Scholarship: Patricia Woodgate.
Max Pincus Scholarship: Helen Kennett.
H. T. Tompsett Memorial Scholarships—Metropolitan: G. M. Oscar. Correspondence: P. W. Messenger, Judith Broome.

Third Year.

Gold Medal: J. L. Powell.
Old Companities Scholarship: F. Gwendolyn Hattam.
Nicholas Bursaries (3): J. L. Powell, Jean Alkemade, W. L. Good.
Silver Medals—Chemistry: Valma Kerr. Botany: C. J. Mitchell. Materia Medica: P. A. Crystal. Pharmaceutics: J. L. Powell.
Bronze Medals—Chemistry: B. C. Alexander. Botany: F. Gwendolyn Hattam. Materia Medica: R. L. Clarey. Pharmaceutics: D. D. Martin.

President's Prize—Pharmaceutics: Muriel Rigg.
T. E. Turner Memorial Prize: Lorna McCleery.
Sigma Prize—Organic Chemistry: Lorna McCleery.
J. H. Roberts Prize—Pharmaceutics: Valma Kerr.
John Sambell Prize—Practical Chemistry: P. A. Crystal.
Mary Sambell Prize—Botany: I. P. Walker.
S. J. A. Fripp Prize—Note Books: First, Stephanie Dean; second, Enid Bohun.
C. G. Imes Memorial Essay Prize: Helen Kennett, T. P. O'Callaghan.

Fourth Year.

Gold Medal: Valerie N. Holland.
The Kodak Prizes: Valerie N. Holland, J. G. Landers.
John Grimwade Prize—Pharmaceutics: Kathleen Dunn.
J. W. Cochran Prize—Pharmaceutics: Margaret Barfield.
H. F. Sambell Prize—Practical Pharmaceutics: W. G. Little.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Fellowship Course: Session 1953

Lectures and practical work will begin early in March.

Courses in the following subjects are available: Bacteriology, Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs, History of Pharmacy.

For details of time table, text books, apparatus, etc., application should be made to the Dean.

VICTORIA (Continued)

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Board was held at the College of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on January 21, 1953, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Mr. S. J. Baird (President), in the chair; Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted included the following:

To an enquirer advising that the Board did not approve of the advertising of dispensing services in a mail order catalogue or the giving of discounts on prescriptions received through that source.

From the Veterinary Board, complaining of a sign bearing the words "Veterinary Specialities," exhibited by a pharmaceutical chemist.

From the British Medical Association, forwarding letter of protest from a medical practitioner concerning the action of a chemist in issuing a medical certificate. An explanation was received from the chemist and forwarded to the B.M.A.

To a number of candidates, forwarding reports on papers submitted by them at the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

From the Secretary, Austin Hospital, submitting proposed ruling for Dangerous Drugs Register, and asking for comment.

From the Department of Health, intimating that it was opposed to any amendment of the Schedules which would make it easier for members of the public to purchase preparations containing fluoride salts.

The correspondence submitted was formally received.

Formal Business:

Applications for Registration.—John Stewart Baker, Joan Bell, Geoffrey Brian Chappill, Michael Kelvin Darcy, Harry England Davies, Laurence Elias George, George Walter Hines, Neil Howlett Hookey, Joseph George Landers, Jeffrey Bert Lang, Charles Robert Linton, Harold Alexander Malcolm, Ian David McLeod, Aleck Miller, Dorothy Joy McCallum, Brian Dean O'Donnell, William Graham Pickford, Ester Primrose L. G. Poelman, Louis Rotman, John Louis Sest, Ian Roy Soulsby, Harold James Strickland, Douglas Hugh Trigg, Paul Noonan Wallace, Carmel Diana Naomi Younes, Agnes Philomena Dcherty, William Garth Little, Gordon Rogers (Final Exam., Vic.).

Restoration of Name to Register.—Gordon Henry Illes.

Erasure of Names from Register.—William James Leggett (dec., 18/12/52); Ivian Ruth Carr (Mrs. Skewes) (dec., 24/12/52); Allan Vincent Dawson (dec.); Joseph Rockman (dec.).

Managers and Relievers Notified.—Seventy-six.

Business Changes Notified.—Three.

New Businesses Opened.—Two.

Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—One.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—Four.

Opium Permits Issued.—Five.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—Two.

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.—Four.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—Sixty-nine.

Application for Licence to Hospital to have Dangerous Drugs in Possession.—One.

Police Reports re Poisoning.—One potassium bromate—not fatal; one Lysol—not fatal.

Early Entries—February Final Examination.—Two.

Returning Officer's Report.—The Registrar read the Returning Officer's Report, declaring Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite and W. Wishart duly elected without opposition as members of the Board for a further period of three years. The President congratulated these members on their re-election.

Printed Prescriptions.—A communication was received from Mr. Sydney Hull, Glen Iris, expressing the opinion that the use of printed prescriptions was undesirable and liable to lead to confusion and mistake, particularly where deletions were made.

After considering the matter, the Board resolved that it be referred to the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee for consideration.

Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel.—Consideration was given to a number of new drugs and the need for control. The Board resolved that an early meeting of the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel be asked to consider this and other matters requiring attention.

Conference with Dispensary Representatives.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Friendly Society Dispensaries Association, agreeing to a conference with Board representatives on the matter of recording of prescriptions and other matters under the Pharmacy Regulations.

Potassium Bromate.—A report was received in connection with the poisoning of an infant allegedly by potassium bromate from a home waving outfit. It was decided to seek the advice of the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel in regard to the need for dealing with this subject under the Poisons Schedules.

Breaches of Poisons Acts and Regulations.—Reports were submitted by the Registrar on prosecutions which had taken place since the last meeting. A considerable number of reports of further breaches of the Regulations by storekeepers and by chemists were dealt with and instructions issued in regard to institution of legal proceedings.

It was resolved that one pharmaceutical chemist should be called before the Board for enquiry under Section 89 of the Medical Act 1928, Part III.

March Examinations.—Arrangements for the March Examinations (Final and Intermediate) were discussed and finalised.

Sulphonamides for Veterinary Use.—A request was received that preparations containing sulphonamides put up for veterinary use should be freed from restriction under the Poisons Regulations. After consideration the Board resolved to reply that certain recommendations had been made to the Minister in regard to the supply of veterinary preparations containing antibiotics and other substances, and that in view of this it was of opinion that further action was undesirable.

Uniform Laws.—The Registrar reported that, following discussion at the last meeting of the Board, Dr. O'Connor, of the Commonwealth Department of Health, had visited his office and the question of a conference with New South Wales authorities in regard to bringing Poisons Schedules into alignment had been discussed. Subsequently a letter was written to the Director-General of Health, Canberra, suggesting that a conference be arranged with New South Wales authorities. Correspondence with the Chief Health Officer, Department of Health, Melbourne, was also read. The action taken was confirmed by the Board.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £861/17/3 were passed for payment.

The meeting then terminated.

Recommended
for
Haemorrhoids

U.R.A. OINTMENT

A valuable local anaesthetic and styptic ointment for use in the treatment of Haemorrhoids and inflamed mucous surfaces.

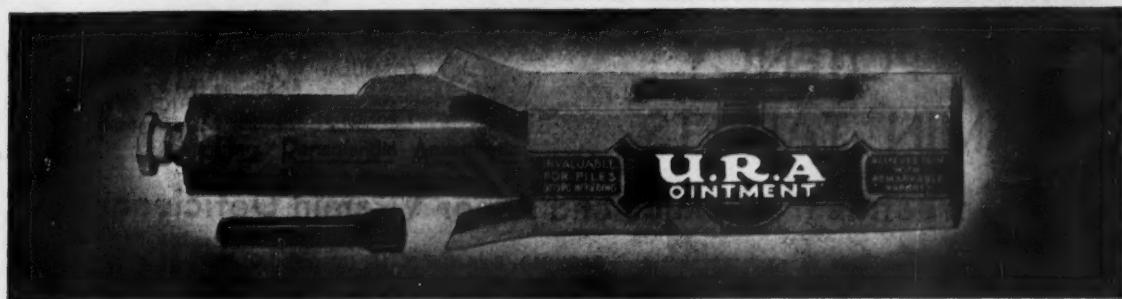
In HÆMORRHOIDS the cessation of haemorrhage and disappearance of pain occurs with such rapidity that it is considered to be the most useful preparation available* for such conditions.

Other indications:

In sore and cracked nipples of Nursing Mothers, it is one of the most useful applications known.

It is recommended as a dressing for cuts, abrasions, burns, slow healing ulcers, chapped hands, and "cold" sores round the nostrils and lips.

Excellent for redness and roughened skin due to sunburn and wind; also for chapped hands and chilblains. Gives relief in Pruritus, Hives, Shingles, Herpes and inflammatory conditions generally.



In 1 oz. and 2 oz. tubes with nozzle, also $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 16 oz. jars.

BONUS: 1 per dozen U.R.A. Ointment; 4 per 3 dozen U.R.A. Ointment.

Manufactured in the laboratories of

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. LTD., LONDON

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O.S.106-49

Calamine in a form which is adherent but permeable

ESOBAN CREAM of CALAMINE

is

non-greasy when applied
mildly astringent
soothing and protective
easy to spread uniformly
cosmetically acceptable—
disappears with the lightest massage

Convenient 2 oz. tubes, bottles of 4 and 16 oz.

Distributed by the companies comprising Drug Houses of Australia Ltd.

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A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd.	Adelaide
Ellotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd.	Sydney, Newcastle & Wollongong
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TABLETS

B.R.A.N. (BULL)

HIGH POTENCY VITAMIN TABLETS

For the treatment of major and minor Vitamin Deficiencies

DOSAGE: One tablet daily to be taken immediately after the main meal. Dosage may be increased to two or three tablets daily if required.

FORMULA: B. (Thiamin Hyd.) 10 mgm
Riboflavin (B₂) 5 mgm
Ascorbic Acid (C) 75 mgm
Nicotinic Acid 50 mgm

PACKING: Bottles of 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000. Another product of David G. Bull Laboratory, makers of "HERMETTE" injection solutions in ampoules. Complete price list on application.

DELIVERY: Orders normally despatched post or air-freight paid, within 24 hours of receipt of order.

**DAVID G. BULL LABORATORY
61 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE C.I.**

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Miss U. M. Wilson has been acting as locum for Mr. W. R. Dodds at Esk while the latter had a vacation.

A camping holiday on the North Coast beaches was the choice of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. S. Martin and family.

Another northern visitor included Mr. F. J. Behan, of Ayr, who left his daughter, Maureen, in charge of his pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chater and their daughter have returned to Brisbane after enjoying some weeks' holiday at Surfers' Paradise.

Southport was chosen by Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Vance and family for several weeks' holiday during the month.

Mr. J. M. Sherry has purchased the pharmacy conducted by Mr. S. V. Meredith at 22 Mary street, Gympie, for many years.

Good wishes to Mr. B. Hosking, of Toowoomba, who is shortly opening a pharmacy at Pacific Highway, Surfers' Paradise.

Northern visitors who motored to Brisbane during the month were Mr. and Mrs. K. Woods and family, of Innisfail. Miss Joan Boyle was acting as locum during Mr. Woods' absence.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Two pharmacists who announced their engagement during the month were Miss Irene Bailey, of Burleigh Heads, and Mr. Victor H. Laws, of Surfers' Paradise.

The engagement was announced of Miss Faye Burton, of Kingaroy, whose fiance is Mr. K. D. Martin, of Palm Beach.

Mr. Lance Druery announced his engagement, his fiancee being Miss Joan Keneally, of Coorparoo.

Congratulations!

MARRIAGE.

In Toowoomba on January 10, the marriage was celebrated of Mr. John M. Sherry, of Highgate Hill, to Miss June C. Stanton, of Toowoomba. As both the bridegroom and bride are pharmacists, the marriage was of special interest in pharmaceutical circles.

Congratulations and good wishes for the future!

DEATH OF MR. KEITH BARBER.

It was with very deep regret that news was received on January 14 of the tragic death that day of Mr. Keith Barber, of Coorparoo.

Mr. Barber had driven to Southport to bring back some family friends after a holiday, and within a few minutes of their home, at a street intersection, his car was crumpled by a three-ton City Council truck. Mr. Barber and two of the occupants of the car were killed, while another person in the car was critically injured.

Mr. Barber, who was forty years of age, had been in business at Old Cleveland road, Coorparoo, for a number of years, and he was one of the originators of the Stones Corner Night Dispensary Service which was established several months ago.

Deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Barber and her two schoolgirl daughters in their bereavement.

NEW MEMBER FOR GUILD COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alex. Bell, who has been in business at Logan road, Greenslopes, for many years, has been co-opted a member of the Guild State Branch Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. R. C. Rutter.

WINNER OF AWARDS FOR 1952.

Congratulations to Mr. H. B. Lepper, of Gordon Park, Brisbane, the student who gained the highest pass in the Pharmacy Board's Final Examinations for 1952 and has been awarded the Kodak Prize and the award presented by the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Mr. Lepper, who is 23 years of age, is an Englishman and he has only been in Australia for the past three years. He was educated at the English public school, St. Johns, Leatheshead (Surrey).

Mr. Lepper served the major part of his apprenticeship with Mr. A. W. Harris, now of Victoria, but then manager of one of the retail pharmacies of Boots Cash Chemists in England. After coming to Queensland, Mr. Lepper worked for nearly a year as a warehouse assistant. His apprenticeship was finally completed with Mr. R. S. F. Greig at the Brisbane General Hospital.

Within the coming years Mr. Lepper hopes to travel to other parts of the world. However, for the time being, Mr. Lepper is finding relaxation by enjoying one of his favourite hobbies—motor-cycling.

MORETON DISTRICT OF THE GUILD

The wives and staffs of members of the West Moreton district of the Queensland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Guild were entertained at a cocktail party in the lounge of the Palais Royal Hotel, Ipswich, on the night of December 18, 1952.

Visitors from Laidley, Gatton, Boonah, Toogoolawah, Esk, Lowood and Rosewood were present.

Officials present included the President of the Queensland Branch of the Guild (Mr. W. Lenehan), the Secretary (Miss D. Brighouse), President of the Women Pharmacists' Association of Queensland (Miss E. Chalmers), and the officer-in-charge of pharmaceutical benefits (Mr. J. Doyle).

The guests were received by Mrs. Gerald Nolan, wife of the West Moreton branch President, and Mrs. W. Vance, wife of the Secretary.

The official guests were welcomed to the party by Mr. Nolan. Mr. Lenehan and Miss Chalmers responded. Mr. Vance welcomed Mr. Doyle, who also spoke.

A toast to the senior pharmacist of Ipswich, Mr. J. C. Minnis, was proposed by Mr. Nolan. Mr. Minnis suitably replied.

GATHERING OF MEMBERS OF SOUTH BURNETT GUILD ZONE.

At Kingaroy on December 7, 1952, the President of the Queensland Branch of the Guild—Mr. W. A. Lenehan, accompanied by Messrs. C. A. Nichol, C. W. Noble and A. B. Chater—motored to Kingaroy to meet the members of the South Burnett Zone and to discuss with them matters of interest coming within the scope of the Guild.

Mr. F. P. O'Rourke, chairman of the Zone, extended a welcome to the visitors who, in turn, addressed the meeting. Mr. Lenehan dealt with Guild activities generally; Mr. Nichol reported on latest information concerning Pharmaceutical Benefit and P.M.S. dispensing and matters coming within the Federal sphere; Mr. Chater discussed pricing matters and Mr. Noble dealt with merchandising.

Miss Redman, Secretary of the Zone, kindly made the necessary arrangements at Kingaroy and it is pleasing to report that there was 100 per cent. attendance.

Those present included: Miss Redman, Messrs. J. G. Johnston, R. G. L. Wenck, G. L. Anderson (Kingaroy); R. B. Nash (Proston); W. N. Paul and R. F. Newman (Nanango); A. E. Wright (Goomeri); R. J. Milton (Murgon) and F. P. O'Rourke (Wondai).

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QUEENSLAND (Continued)

CHEMISTS FOREGATHER.

At the Palais Royal Hotel, Ipswich, on the evening of December 18, members of the Ipswich and West Moreton Guild Zone entertained their wives and staff and a number of visitors from Brisbane at a Christmas Buffet Dinner.

The guests were received by the chairman of the Zone—Mr. G. Nolan and Mrs. Nolan, and the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Vance and Mrs. Vance, and included the President of the Guild, Mr. W. A. Lenehan and Mrs.



Snapped at the Ipswich Guild Zone Xmas Party: Messrs. W. A. Lenehan, G. Nolan, J. J. Doyle, J. C. Minnis and E. W. Vance.

Lenehan; the Chief Pharmacist, Commonwealth Dept. of Health, Mr. J. J. Doyle and Mrs. Doyle; the President of the Association of Women Pharmacists of Queensland, Miss Eleanor Chalmers, and the Secretary of the Guild, Miss Dorothy Brighouse.

Over sixty were present at the function and it was pleasing to note among the gathering Mr. J. C. Minnis—one of the stalwarts of pharmacy in Queensland, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. White (Laidley); Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Matskows (Toogoolawah); Miss Mary Neild (Gatton);



Mrs. W. A. Lenehan, Miss Eleanor Chalmers, Miss Dorothy Brighouse, Mrs. G. Nolan and Mrs. E. W. Vance.

Messrs. A. N. C. Munro (Lowood); G. J. Hourston (Rosewood); J. Daley and L. D. Todd (Boonah).

During the evening a welcome on behalf of the Zone was extended by Mr. Nolan and Mr. Vance to the Brisbane visitors and to the chemists from the surrounding towns, some of whom were accompanied by their wives.



Mr. and Mrs. C. E. White (Laidley), Mr. Nolan and Miss Minnis (Ipswich).

The speakers said it was pleasing to see the staff from the various pharmacies in the district meeting, and it was hoped that this function would be the forerunner of many others.

Mr. Nolan said no Ipswich function would be complete without a few words from Mr. J. C. Minnis, who



A group of young people at the party.

over the years has served pharmacy faithfully and well, and he called on Mr. Minnis to address the gathering.

Mr. Minnis thanked Mr. Nolan for the opportunity of expressing his pleasure at being present. He recalled that he was one of the original sponsors for the formation of the Guild at the Pharmaceutical Association Conference held in 1928. Mr. Minnis said it was with a great deal of pleasure and pride that he looked back on the progress and achievements attained by the Guild since its establishment. He appreciated the services of those men who had controlled the activities

TARTRATES & CITRATES

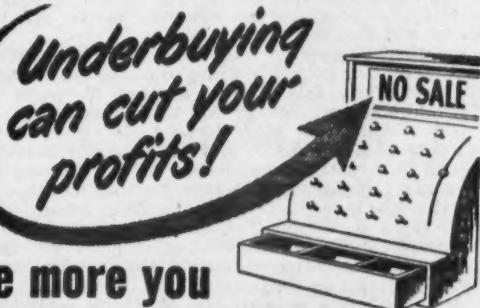
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AGENTS SYDNEY

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

of the Guild and made it the efficient organisation that it is today.

In reply, Miss Chalmers, Mr. Lenehan and Mr. Doyle congratulated the Ipswich Zone on sponsoring such an excellent function and at the same time remembering the staff who assisted them during the year. They conveyed greetings and good wishes to all for the approaching festive season.

"Auld Lang Syne" concluded the happy function held in Ipswich on December 18.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdales Chambers, 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on December 16, 1952, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. S. F. Greig (President); Misses E. A. Everett, E. Chalmers, Messrs. A. B. Williams, H. G. E. Sneyd, J. E. McCaskie, L. A. Stevens, R. V. S. Martin, R. G. Gardner and the Secretary.

Mr. Greig said as this was his first meeting since his return from overseas, he would like to express his pleasure at being back with the Council and to thank the members for their confidence in re-electing him President. Mr. Greig said he also desired to thank Mr. Martin for acting as President during his absence and for guiding the affairs of the Society.

Business ex. Minutes:

A.P.F. Report.—Mr. Stevens reported on the meeting held on December 3 and intimated that at this meeting it was decided to roneo and circularise doctors with selected A.P.F. formulae. It was also suggested that a selection of formulae for summer use be made (Conspersi and Tonics).

Another suggestion submitted was the addition of methyl and/or propyl hydroxybenzoate to the eye drops of the A.P.F., and it was decided to write to the Ophthalmological Society for their views.

The committee also decided to investigate the stability of Eusol A.P.F. and the modified formula suggested in a recent issue of the "A.J.P." It was decided to assay samples after storage for one month. It was decided to investigate aminoacidine cream. Cream base types A, B and C would be prepared and tested bacteriologically. If inactive, other bases will be tried.

Another suggestion submitted was that Tr. Nuc. Vom. be re-included in formula of Mist. Gent. Alk.

Mr. McCaskie moved, Mr. Williams seconded, that the report of the A.P.F. Committee be received.

The Secretary reported that copies of the meeting report had been circularised to the other States.

Poisons Sub-Committee Report.—Mr. Gardner said it had been recommended that the salient points of interest to pharmacists contained in the consolidated Poisons Regulations of 1947 should be noted and circularised to members with the subscription notices early in 1953. Mr. Gardner said he had checked the material it was proposed to distribute. After discussion it was agreed that the material be circularised with the Society subscription notices.

Correspondence.—To Mr. F. C. Kent, forwarding copy of information supplied by the Director of Labour and National Service, advising the correct procedure concerning National Service Training for apprentices. In reply, Mr. Kent expressed appreciation for this information having been made available.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Kent, as Federal Secretary of the Federal Council of Societies, had that day forwarded to all States reports from Queensland and Victoria concerning National Service Training for pharmacy apprentices in the two States.

Mr. Martin reported that he had enquired of the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board concerning the period of time allowed apprentices for military training and he was informed that under By-Law 32 of the Pharmacy Act all time allowed apprentices for training must be made up at the end of each year before another year of apprenticeship can be commenced. No exemption for military training under any circumstances will be permitted.

Mr. Theo. J. White, Parke, Davis & Company, offering, on behalf of his company, to bring the two best students of the year to Sydney to be shown over P.D.'s laboratories. Advising that members of the Council consider the suggestion is very commendable and feel that it should be of great value to those students selected. Stating that the Council heartily endorses the suggestion and it will be happy to submit the names of the two best students, male and female, from the final examination conducted by the Pharmacy Board. Reply acknowledging receipt of advice and stating that it is proposed to institute the suggestion in 1953. Full details will be made available at an early date.

Miss E. J. Ploetz, advising that the Pharmacy Board has notified that she secured the highest pass in the Intermediate examination for 1952 and is therefore the recipient of the R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award presented by the Society. Conveying on behalf of the President and members of the Council their congratulations and good wishes. Requesting that she kindly furnish the Council with the names of any books or alternatively any apparatus she was desirous of obtaining. The Secretary reported that Miss Ploetz had written expressing appreciation at having been awarded the R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award and advising that she will advise the books she has chosen at a later date.

Xmas greetings were received from: Hon. W. M. Moore, M.L.A.; The Registrar, Pharmacy Board, N.S.W.; Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia; The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe.

From Pharmaceutical Association (1) re proposed conference on Pharmaceutical Education, advising that it is proposed having the conference in Adelaide on February 9 and 10. Requesting the name of Queensland representative at the earliest so that accommodation arrangements can be made. Also requesting reports as to activities since last meeting, submitting items to be discussed at the conference.

After discussion it was agreed that in view of the cost involved no Queensland delegate attend the forthcoming Adelaide Conference.

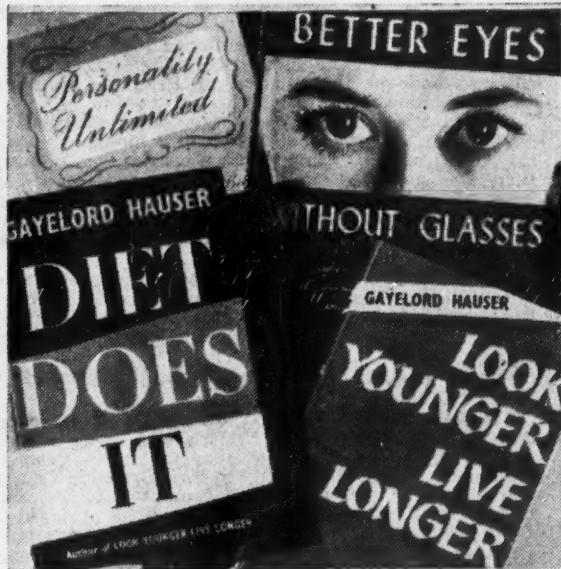
(2) Enquiring the legal requirements in Queensland in relation to the exercises in Practical Pharmacy to be undertaken and recorded by apprentices; also the system in operation for inspection, supervision, etc. The Secretary reported that she had replied that in Queensland an apprentice is required to prepare 25 items each year from a list provided by the Pharmacy Board. The student is required to annotate in a notebook all quantities used and his observations whilst preparing the galenicals, after which a member of the Board checks the notes submitted by the students; he either passes or re-submits the notes to the apprentice for further comment. No apprentice is eligible for registration until his galenical notebook has been passed by the Pharmacy Board.

(3) Preliminary notice of the Sydney conference from August 11 to 19. Seeking early registrations on account of accommodation requirements. As it was thought that many members might care to make the trip to Sydney for the conference, it was agreed that a notice concerning the conference be circulated with the annual subscription notices.

(4) Copy of statement referring to the relationship between medical practitioners and pharmacists in Victoria. Noted.

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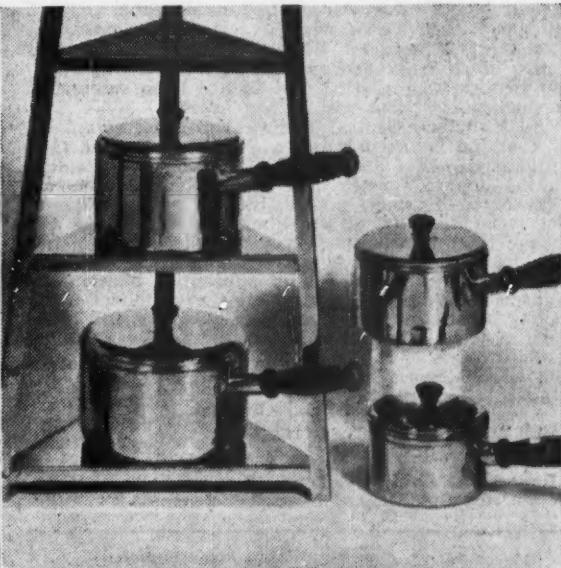
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QUEENSLAND (Continued)

Federal Secretary, Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, advising that the Kodak Travelling Scholarship for 1953 has been awarded to Mr. J. G. Manning, of Victoria. Stating that fourteen applications in all were received. Mr. Greig said Mr. Manning had had a brilliant career and he felt certain that he would be an excellent ambassador for Australia and would put the scholarship to excellent use. It was recommended that a letter of congratulation from this Council should be forwarded to Mr. Manning, coupled with the Council's good wishes.

Registrar, Pharmacy Board, Queensland, advising successful students at the Board's final examination. The meeting was advised that 45 had been successful; five had gained posts and 24 had failed.

The Principal, Central Technical College, complaining that the Senior Instructor, Pharmacy Section (Mr. Williams) is called away from classes many times during the day to answer over the telephone, problems encountered by pharmacists. Stating it is considered that it is the duty of the Pharmacy Section of the College to assist pharmacists with their problems, but it is not considered that the Senior Instructor should interrupt his class work with apprentice pharmacists to furnish this service. Requesting that members of the Society be advised to submit their questions and problems on technical matters in writing to the Principal of the College, or if the matter is urgent, to telephone outside class hours, which he enumerated. Noted.

New Members Elected.

Full Member.—Mr. A. D. Neilsen.

Associate Member.—Mr. E. V. Grove.

Report on "A.J.P."—Mr. Sneyd reported on the contents of the October and November Journal.

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Report on "The Pharmaceutical Journal" (Great Britain).—Mr. Stevens reported that the issue of September 27 referred to a new edition of the extra pharmacopoeia of Martindale as one of the outstanding events of the year. This publication also included Squires Companion.

The issue of October 4 mentioned that the Society has acquired a building.

The issue of October 11 contained passages of an address by Mr. N. H. Linstead in Philadelphia on the pharmacist in the changing world. Another interesting address contained in this issue consisted of passages from an address given by Professor David Campbell. An article on the preparation of aqueous eye drops N.F. 1962 was very interesting.

The issue of October 25 mentioned some conference research papers—"The Assay of Penicillin using Penicillinase and the stabilisation of Penicillin solutions with Hexamine."

November 1 contained an interesting structure of Terramycin. A report of the Insulin monopoly made interesting reading. Safety in the preparation of injections was another article well worth reading. This issue referred to permission granted to Parke, Davis & Company to apply for an order prohibiting British Drug Houses for a compulsory licence to enable them to manufacture chloramphenicol.

Pharmacy Board Report.—Mr. Martin reported that Mr. Wikians' Post-Graduate Lectures provided by the Board had now been posted to each person who applied. For the sum of 5/-, these notes represented very good value.

Mr. Greig thanked the members for the reports they had submitted.

Thanks to Mr. Williams and Mr. Harris.—Mr. Gardner said Mr. Williams and Mr. Harris had given a great deal of time and preparation to the compilation of their notes, which comprised the Post-Graduate Course, and he moved that a letter of congratulation be sent to Mr. Williams on the excellent work he achieved in the compilation of the notes for the Post-Graduate Lectures, requesting that he also convey the Council's appreciation to Mr. Harris. Seconded by Miss Chalmers. Carried.

Guest Members.—It was noted in the minutes of previous meetings, that it has been recommended that guest members be invited to future meetings of the Council. Mr. Greig said this suggestion had lapsed some time ago because it was very difficult to get members to attend as guests. However, if it was the wish of the Council, the idea could be revived and given a further trial.

Letter of Thanks of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—Mr. Greig said he would like a letter sent to the President and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, thanking them for the courtesies extended to him during his visit to England. Mr. Greig said everywhere he had been received with kindness and hospitality, and he thought it only fitting that a letter of appreciation should be forwarded, as suggested.

The Secretary was requested to forward appropriate letters.

Mr. Greig said he would draft a report on some of his observations of pharmacy in England, for presentation at the February meeting. Mr. Greig said the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society did a tremendous amount of work, being the legal statutory body.

Season's Greetings.—Mr. Martin said as this was the final meeting for the year, on behalf of the members of the Council, he would like to extend to Mr. and Mrs. Greig and the Secretary and staff their good wishes for the coming festive season. Mr. Greig said he heartily reciprocated Mr. Martin's good wishes. He hoped that the festive season would prove a very happy time for all.

The meeting terminated at 10.45 p.m.

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdales Chambers, 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on December 4, 1952, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, C. W. Noble, W. E. Martin, A. W. Eberhardt, F. H. Phillips, L. Hall, A. N. C. Munro, L. W. Huxham, A. B. Chater and the State Secretary.

The President welcomed back to the committee Mr. Martin, who had recently returned from an overseas trip. Mr. Lenehan said the committee had been doing a lot of work and it had a lot ahead to do, and the members of the committee would be pleased to have Mr. Martin's assistance again. In reply, Mr. Martin thanked the President for the welcome extended to him. He said he was happy to be back in Queensland and would be only too happy to do whatever he could to assist.

Business ex. Minutes:

Dispensing Fees.—At this stage Mr. Offner, of G. F. Offner & Company, attended the meeting. The President extended a welcome to Mr. Offner and explained to the meeting that Mr. Offner had been engaged for some months on preparation of a survey of dispensing costs on behalf of the Guild. He had now prepared his report and wished to discuss certain phases with the committee, hence the reason for Mr. Offner's attendance. Mr. Lenehan then invited Mr. Offner to address the meeting.

Mr. Offner thanked Mr. Lenehan and members of the committee for the opportunity afforded him of presenting certain facts and figures.

After hearing Mr. Offner's report, Mr. Chater moved that the Pricing Sub-Committee be authorised to proceed with the application to the Prices Branch, seeking an increase in dispensing fees in line with the terms of the report submitted by G. F. Offner & Company, dated December 3. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

Mr. Hall said Mr. Offner had presented a very good case and his report would be of great assistance to the committee.

Mr. Lenehan assured Mr. Offner that the committee would be only too happy to assist him in any way with the presentation of the application. If at a later date a deputation was required, the committee would be happy to help in that direction. He thanked Mr. Offner for his attendance and for the interesting report he had presented.

Sterilisation of Eye Drops.—Mr. Lenehan reported that a copy of this correspondence which had been addressed to the Society had been made available to each member of the committee. He did not think it came within the province of the Guild. Mr. Nichol moved that the correspondence be received. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. R. G. Gardner, Brisbane; J. R. Kenny, Highgate Hill; R. I. Handley, Coolangatta; and P. G. Seeney, Wooloowin.

Correspondence.—To Registrar, Pharmacy Board: (1) Urging that candidates presenting themselves for future examinations conducted by the Board, be advised if they have passed or failed in the respective subjects. Pointing out that it is felt that this would be of great assistance to the students, and as it is customary for any recognised educational institution to supply such

information, it is hoped that the Board will be able to make this information available to students at subsequent examinations.

Reply stating the Board is not prepared to advise candidates at its examinations if they pass or fail in the respective subjects of the examination. Quoting By-Law 32, which states, "The Pharmacy Acts provides inter alia 'to obtain a pass in such examination, a candidate shall obtain an average of not less than 60 per cent. of the total marks allotted in all subjects taken conjointly'."

Mr. Nichol suggested that another letter be written to the Board, pointing out that if the regulations are as quoted by the Registrar, the committee feels that they should be altered so that the necessary information can be made available to apprentices.

Mr. Martin endorsed Mr. Nichol's suggestion. He felt that the master and apprentice must know what subjects have been failed in and he moved that another letter on the subject be sent to the Board. Seconded by Mr. Eberhardt. Carried.

(2) Re copying of pharmaceutical prescriptions. Advising that there is no provision in the Pharmacy Acts or Regulations requiring pharmaceutical chemists to keep a prescription book. The Board does not know of any such provision in any other Act or Regulation. Noted.

From a country member, enquiring what effect compulsory attendance at military camp has on articles of apprenticeship. Mr. Nichol said as far as he knew it was necessary for an apprentice to make up the three months taken up on national training, but he did not know if it had to be served on completion of apprenticeship, or if the final examination could be undertaken and then the three months completed. He suggested that an enquiry as to the correct procedure be forwarded to the Pharmacy Board. Other members of the committee endorsed Mr. Nichol's suggestion and the Secretary was requested to attend to this matter.

The Principal, Central Technical College, complaining at the number of times Mr. C. H. Williams, Senior Instructor in Pharmacy, is called away from classes during the day to answer, over the telephone, problems encountered by pharmacists. It is considered that it is the duty of the Pharmacy Section to assist pharmacists with their problems, but it is not considered that the Senior Instructor should interrupt his classwork with apprentice pharmacists to furnish this service. Requesting that members be advised to submit their questions and problems on technical matters in writing to the Principal, Central Technical College, or, if the matter is urgent, to telephone the Senior Instructor outside college hours. After discussion, it was agreed that publicity should be given to this matter.

Repatriation Commission, Queensland, re the supplying of A.C.T.H. and Cortisone. Advising before any recommendation for the provision of Cortisone is made, the case to be treated is reviewed by a panel of specialists, who must make a favourable recommendation before any approach is made to the Director of Health. No Repatriation Local Medical Officer has authority to prescribe Cortisone at Departmental expense. Similar restrictions apply with regard to the dispensing of A.C.T.H. In some cases the committee may recommend that a maintenance course of A.C.T.H. be provided by a Repatriation Local Medical Officer, but in such instances the Department usually arranges for the necessary quantity of A.C.T.H. to be forwarded to the Local Medical Officer concerned.

The Secretary reported that members had been made conversant of the position and the information had also been passed on to the Federal Secretary.

P.A.T.A., seeking the names of the Guild representa-

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

tives on P.A.T.A. for the ensuing year. The Secretary reported that Messrs. R. C. Rutter and J. J. Delahunty had acted as representatives in the past. As the meetings are held during the daytime, members said they would experience difficulty in attending, and under the circumstances it was decided to re-appoint Mr. Delahunty only as Guild representative.

Agencies for Medical and Hospital Benefits.—Mr. Lenehan said, emanating from the last Federal Council meeting, State Branch committees were to consider the recommendation of the Federal Council, that chemists should endeavour to become agents for any hospital and medical schemes which had been approved by the Government. This was brought about by the fact that in some areas the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia might not operate. The Blue Cross Association or some other affiliated body might function and the Guild member might feel that he should not become an agent, as the Guild had specifically mentioned the Medical Fund of Australia in this State. It was felt that the pharmacist should not lose any opportunity for customer traffic into his pharmacy.

After discussion, Mr. Noble moved, Mr. Chater seconded, that the State Branch Committee follow the advice of Federal Council regarding Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes which have been approved. Carried.

Pricing Liaison Officer.—The President pointed out that it was necessary to appoint a State Liaison Pricing Officer, under instructions from the last Federal Council meeting.

Mr. Nichol moved that Mr. Chater be asked to accept the position. Seconded by Mr. Noble. Carried.

Lipsham Report on Pharmaceutical Education. The President mentioned that a copy of this report had been made available to each member of the committee. It was resolved that the report be received.

Report of Federal Delegates.—Mr. Nichol advised that he had received a report from the Federal Secretary concerning the conference of Commonwealth and Guild officials held at Canberra on November 7. Mr. Nichol said the Guild negotiators were working hard on the case for the chemists and there was nothing further to report on at the moment.

Mr. Munro reported that Dr. Donald Cameron, M.P., had written advising that Sir Earle Page would be visiting the electorate during the following week-end, and he was endeavouring to arrange for various chemists to meet Sir Earle during his visit.

Visit to South Burnett Zone.—Mr. Lenehan reported that arrangements had been made for a visit to Kingaroy on December 7 for the purpose of attending and addressing the members of the South Burnett Zone. He had asked Mr. Nichol, Mr. Noble and Mr. Chater to accompany him and he felt that they would be able to impart quite a deal of useful information.

Seasonal Greetings.—As this was the last meeting for the year, Mr. Lenehan said he desired to convey his personal good wishes for the coming festive season to members of the committee and their wives, and to Miss Brighouse and the staff. They had covered a great deal of ground during the year. Big problems were to be faced in the coming year, but with everyone's co-operation and assistance, he felt that they would be successfully tackled. On behalf of the committee, Mr. Nichol thanked Mr. Lenehan for his good wishes for Xmas and New Year, which were heartily reciprocated.

The meeting closed at 11.40 p.m.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Mr. C. Grimes is now in charge of F.S.M.A. at Exeter.

Mr. J. A. Carnie has been assisting Mr. P. Egar, of Berri, and Mr. A. Hosking, of Loxton.

Mr. R. Veitch is to open a pharmacy in Peterborough in a few weeks' time.

Mr. B. Webber acted as manager for Mr. W. Alexander, of Ferryden Park during January.

Mr. J. Woollard has joined the staff of the Royal Adelaide Pharmacy Department.

Mr. W. Hearn opened a pharmacy in Salisbury North during January.

Mr. R. Crago is expected to return from England in a few weeks' time.

Mrs. Gilchrist (nee Short) has been acting as manageress at Rickard's pharmacy, Medindie.

Mr. J. Everett is now managing Freemans Chemists Ltd., Glenelg branch.

Mr. D. Knill has transferred to the Victorian Register of Pharmacists, under reciprocal agreement system.

Mr. A. Tiver is to open a new pharmacy in Henley Beach South during January.

Mr. G. Murrie has been acting as relieving manager for Mr. E. Highman, of Cumberland Park.

Mr. E. R. Stevens has joined the staff of Mr. C. H. Freeman, of Prospect.

Messrs. H. Barnes and E. Thompson, of Kilburn, have joined in partnership to open a new pharmacy in Blair Athol.

Mr. D. Moriarity acted as reliever for Mr. R. Fisher, of King's Park, Mr. M. Pinchbeck, of J. White & Sons, Grenfell street, and Mr. C. Daniel, of Croydon.

Mr. G. Townsend took the place of the regular manager of Keswick F.S.M.A. (Mr. K. Phelps) just before Christmas to the middle of January.

Mr. J. Somerville is to open a new pharmacy in Grote street. Meantime he is acting as reliever for Mr. E. Hopewell, of Freeman's, chemists, Glenelg.

Mr. G. Murrie spent Christmas with Birks Chemists Ltd., Rundle street, and then took a locum position with Mr. E. Highman, of Cumberland Park.

Mr. P. Wescombe is to join the staff of Southam & Pendlebury, King William street, Adelaide, early in February.

Mr. B. Thompson is now assisting at P. T. Martin's pharmacy in Semaphore, which is now conducted by Messrs. Saunders and Walker.

Mr. B. Holder has been assisting Mr. K. S. Porter, of Albert Park, and at the Children's Hospital, North Adelaide.

The engagement is announced of Lois, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cree, of Walkerville, to Donald, son of Mr. L. F. W. Wilson and the late Mrs. Wilson, of Cowandilla.

Patricia Annette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilson, of East Fremantle, W.A., to John, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Rowe, of Malvern, S.A.

University of Adelaide Examination.

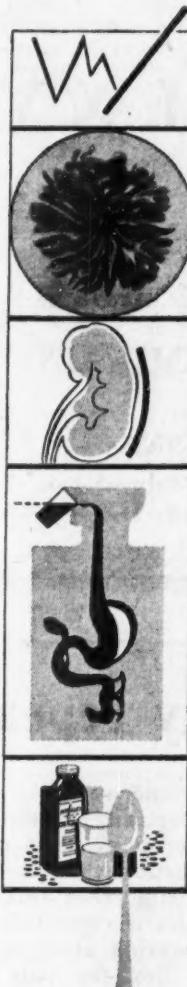
Mr. A. Bentley has completed the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery by obtaining a credit pass in the final year.

Mr. A. E. Bowey obtained credit passes in both Biology I and Social Biology, thus completing his degree of Bachelor of Science.

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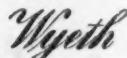


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SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. J. Senior, of Kingswood, to Miss Olive Young, of Thebarton, was solemnised at Holden Memorial Church, Mile End, on January 17.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A., Mr. J. D. Garrett, enjoyed three weeks' holiday in January, while staying in Victor Harbour. His son, Phillip, who recently qualified, was in charge of the pharmacy on the Cross Roads, Malvern, during his absence.

BIRTHS

Leak—To Val and Bob, on December 19, at Ashford—a daughter.

Newbery (nee Howell)—On January 6, at Wallaroo Hospital, to Gloria and John—a daughter.

Southam—On January 4, at Memorial Hospital, to Pamela, wife of Tony Southam—a son.

Teakle (nee Sheehan)—On January 7, at Calvary, to Mary, wife of John Teakle—a daughter (Kathryn Mary).

Ware (nee Shirley Truscott)—On December 27, at Calvary, to Shirley and John—a daughter.

Williams (nee Virgin)—On January 4, at Penola, to Rene and Ted—a daughter (Robyn Irene).

Our congratulations.

DEATH FROM KEROSENE

A report from Broken Hill (N.S.W.) discloses the death of a 21 months old baby as a result of drinking kerosene. The child, Geoffrey Wayne Trebilcock, died on January 5. He was at the home of Mrs. M. McPherson, who was alleged to have left a bottle of kerosene within the baby's reach after lighting the copper. A few seconds later another child told her the baby had drunk the kerosene. The baby died four hours later.

"The News" for January 8, states that since Christmas, at least seven kerosene drinkers have been admitted to the Children's Hospital, Adelaide. Most kerosene drinkers were under four years of age. Parents of children, it warns, should be particularly careful not to leave bottles within reach. If parents always put kerosene and other poisonous substances on the most inaccessible shelves the rate of poisonings would drop.

FATAL FALL—BARBITURATES AND ALCOHOL SUSPECTED.

A hotel manageress had probably been in a stupor when she fell down a stair well at a city hotel on November 4, the police pathologist (Dr. Dwyer) told the City Coroner (Mr. Cleland) on January 16.

Mr Cleland was enquiring into the death of Loura Jean Chandler, 39, manageress, of King William street, Adelaide, at Royal Adelaide Hospital, on November 6.

Dr. Dwyer said a post-mortem showed Mrs. Chandler had consumed alcohol equivalent to more than a bottle of whisky.

There were also traces of barbiturate, indicating more than a normal dose before she died.

The combined effect of this would have meant she would have been in a stupor.

She was admitted to hospital with a fractured skull and multiple injuries.

Mr. Cleland found her death was due to misadventure.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly
Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on January 14, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President), in the chair; Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, G. L. Burns, Walter C. Cotterell, B. F. Mildren, D. C. Hill and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Complete copies of the re-drafted regulations under the Pharmacy Act and including all recent amendments have been forwarded to the various State Boards.

To "A.J.P." dealing with a report of the enquiry concerning the unprofessional conduct of a pharmacist.

To Mr. G. G. Colbert, of England, who is considering emigrating to South Australia.

Examination papers have been received from Pharmacy Boards of Queensland and Victoria and Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

The Pesticides Quarterly Supplement has been received from the Department of Health and Mr. Porter is perusing this with a view to submitting a report to the Board.

From a patient in connection with the supply of Thiomerin Sodium. It was decided that correspondence should be forwarded to the Commonwealth Department of Health, enquiring as to whether this item comes under the Pharmaceutical Benefits, details of such reply to be forwarded to the patient and the doctor.

Amendment to Pharmacy Act.—The sub-committee appointed to draft the necessary regulations to cover applicants for registration and who are not covered by reciprocal agreement, submitted recommendations that such regulations should include the following requirements in the matter of—

(a) Certificates of applicants;
(b) A requirement to pass tests in English as required by the University of Adelaide and to pass a test arranged by the Pharmacy Board in the matter of the applicant's knowledge of the English language for the purpose of receiving instruction in a pharmacy in dispensing of prescriptions;

(c) Requiring the applicant to attend lectures and pass the examinations in Pharmacy III (Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Dispensing) or the equivalent examination which might be in force at any time and may require the applicant to attend lectures and pass examinations in that section of Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry known as the Salts of the British Pharmacopoeia, Pharmacy I (Elementary Pharmacy), Pharmacy II (Volumetric Analysis and Drug Assay) and Forensic and Commercial Pharmacy or equivalent examinations which might be in force at the time of the application;

(d) That applicants be required to sign a training agreement similar to the present apprenticeship agreement, such document to be drawn up by the Board's solicitor and approved by the Board. (This will probably mean a standard form for all such applicants);

(e) Serves a probationary period of not less than two years in a retail pharmacy as a licensed slow or inexperienced worker as defined by The Industrial Code 1920. Such probationary period shall be served in accordance with a written agreement between the applicant, the Board, and the registered pharmaceutical chemist accepting the responsibility of training the applicant in the legal, professional and commercial practices of pharmacy in South Australia as required by the Board;

—and it was decided that the Board's solicitor should be instructed to draft regulations embodying these points.

Relievers.—Mr. D. F. Moriarty to Messrs. R. H. Fisher, M. J. Pinchbeck and C. L. Daniel. Mr. J. A. Carnegie to Messrs. P. G. Eggar and A. E. Hosking. Mr. B. E. Webber to Mr. W. A. Alexander. Mr. G. R. Townsend to

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Mr. K. G. Phelps. Mr. J. G. Somerville to Mr. E. W. Hopewell. Mr. G. Murrie to Mr. E. G. Highman. Mr. E. R. Stevens to Mr. C. H. Freeman.

Labels.—Consideration was given to copies of labels submitted by several pharmacists and it was noted that in some instances recommendations in regard to red colouring were not being observed and that in some cases the wording did not comply with the requirements of the resolution of the Brisbane conference dealing with the matter of advertising. It was decided that the pharmacists concerned should be requested to amend their labels and prescription envelopes to comply with the requirements.

Finance.—Statement for the month of December was submitted and adopted, and account, £3/3/-, was passed for payment.

Audited statement for 12 months ended December 31, 1952, was submitted and adopted.

Practising Certificates.—An enquiry was received from Mr. F. S. Kentish dealing with requirements for registration in Great Britain and the necessary information had been given to him.

A Certificate of Identity in favour of Mr. D. W. Knill had been forwarded to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Notification was sent to 124 pharmacists in connection with the payment of their Annual Practising fee for 1953.

Apprentices: Ancillary Agreements.—Copies of agreements were received from five apprentices and such agreements were approved.

Galenicals.—Notices were sent to 37 apprentices and copies of such were sent to 37 masters dealing with the matter of corrections. Sub-committee submitted recommendations for the guidance of checkers and after consideration a decision was deferred until next meeting.

An application was received from Miss L. P. Lan, of Malaya, for entry to the Pharmacy Course, but it appeared that the applicant did not have the required qualifications.

Authority was granted for the execution of the assignment of indentures between Messrs. T. J. Sawyer and R. Hole, C. L. Reid and C. A. M. Reid.

An application was received to assign the indentures of an apprentice but as the necessary approval of the apprentice had not been obtained consideration was deferred until such is submitted.

A report was submitted dealing with an apprentice who had transferred from one pharmacist to another without the permission of the Board. It was decided that the parties concerned should be advised of the possible repercussions of such action particularly as it affected the apprentice in the matter of examinations, lectures, and period of service.

Correspondence was forwarded to certain first year apprentices, pointing out that failure in supplementary examinations in February might involve transfer to the new course.

Certain apprentices were warned that failure to pass the supplementary examinations in February, such being the fourth series of examinations, will mean the exclusion of such apprentices from the Pharmacy Course. The masters of the foregoing apprentices were also advised of the position.

Education.—The timetable for new students commencing in 1953 was approved and adopted, and it was decided that a joint meeting of representatives of the employers and employees should be called for the purpose of discussing ratio of apprentices to registered pharmaceutical chemists and other relevant matters.

In order that new apprentices and prospective masters should be aware of the alterations in the course

it was decided that copies of the timetable should be forwarded to those interested.

As the course for new students might involve the necessity for alterations to the indenture form it was decided that this matter should be referred to the Board's solicitor for advice.

A copy of "Notes to Assist the Apprentice-Master," as issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, was submitted and extracts therefrom considered by the Board. As the matter is of considerable importance, it was decided that further discussion should be deferred until the next meeting.

Examiners.—Correspondence was received from Mr. C. A. M. Reid, requesting leave of absence as an examiner in the final section, owing to the fact that his son would be taking final lectures during the forthcoming year. The Board expressed appreciation of Mr. Reid's approach to the problem, and in the circumstances felt that it had no alternative but to accept Mr. Reid's application and to grant him the necessary leave of absence.

Inspection of Training Pharmacies.—The Inspector reported on the equipment in various pharmacies, particularly those desiring to take apprentices in the forthcoming year. It was decided that all deficiencies of equipment should be made good prior to allowing the commencement of any apprenticeship.

Model Poisons Law.—The suggested model poisons law, as prepared by Mr. Lipsham, and of which printers' pulls had been supplied to all members of the Board, was tabled and received. It was resolved that appreciation of this Board of Mr. Lipsham's work be placed on record.

Mr. Lipsham also tabled his brief comments on the new Poisons Act of New South Wales.

Sex Hormones.—Discussion took place on the scheduling of Sex Hormones and it was resolved that further consideration be deferred until next meeting.

February Examinations would be held during the period January 29 to February 12.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on January 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. D. Garrett (President), in the chair; Messrs. Walter C. Cottrell, K. S. Porter, E. F. Lipsham, A. C. Holloway, V. L. Mitchell, J. D. Duncan and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Correspondence was forwarded to and received from the Editor of the "A.J.P." relative to the quantity of material forwarded in connection with meetings of the Council. In view of the reply received from the Editor, it was decided that more information should be included in future notifications.

An application was received from the Public Relations Secretariat, requesting copies of a circular to be issued by the Department of Public Health. It was decided that these should be forwarded when available.

Letter of congratulation was sent to Dr. A. Bentley on having passed his final medical examination, and also a letter to Mr. A. E. Bowey on having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

Mr. R. A. Crago has written, expressing appreciation of the issue of the journal to him whilst he has been overseas.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, dealing with the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in London, commencing the first week in September, and also dealing with a General Assembly of the International Pharmaceutical Federation to be held in Paris, commencing on September 14. It was felt that the matter of the appointment of delegates was



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

one for P.A.A.N.Z. to deal with, and it was decided that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain should be advised accordingly.

A letter was received from the Secretary of one of the branches of the Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Fathers' Association of S.A. complaining of the services rendered by the pharmacist in a particular district. It was felt that the complaint dealt with the matter of trading and, in the circumstances, it was decided that the letter should be forwarded to F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch).

A circular was received from the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, enclosing copies of correspondence dealing with the matter of the supply of Rectified Spirit.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland forwarded copies of the minutes of the meeting of the A.P.F. Committee of that State, held on 3/12/52. Mr. Cotterell agreed to peruse the minutes of such meeting and to report to the next meeting of the Council.

Squatting.—Several matters have been dealt with by the Advisory Committee during the past month.

Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee.—Correspondence was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, enclosing a copy of a notice which appeared in "The Medical Journal of Australia" on 22/11/52. It was decided that this correspondence should be referred to the Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee for consideration.

Finance.—Statement for the month of December was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £2,333/16/6 were passed for payment.

Increase in Rent of Office.—Secretary reported on negotiations which had transpired during the past month.

Benefvolent Fund.—Reports were submitted by the President and the Secretary in connection with efforts which were being made to help a pharmacist; but, owing to the lack of information and on the recommendation of another pharmacist knowing all the circumstances, it was decided that no action should be taken until the present position is clarified.

Education.—Mr. Lipsham submitted a lengthy report on the education position and approval was granted for the students to be supplied with full details of the proposed new timetables.

Approval was also granted of the plan of several lecturers undertaking the various sections in the course of the History of Pharmacy.

Discussion took place on the Botany course and the method of dealing with failures in this section. The report indicated that under the new organisation students would receive tuition in the use of microscopes in Biology I. A new lecturer is to be appointed to give the Social Biology course.

Arrangements have been made for the formulation of detailed plans for the blending of lectures dealing with B.P. Salts with those given in Elementary Pharmacy and Volumetric Analysis and Drug Assay.

Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the necessary Bentley and Driver text books. Considerable extension is taking place in the Society's library and additions will include books on Social Science and History.

The Course in the History of Pharmacy is to be divided into six sections.

Room 209B is being organised as a museum and demonstration laboratory in the art of carrying out dispensing exercises with aseptic precautions.

The report indicated that the Board of Pharmaceutical Studies had approved the new timetable.

Gifts.—Mr. Lipsham reported receipt of the following gifts:

Mr. Graham Smith, on behalf of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., five framed pictures and samples of products.

Mr. W. F. Wilson—two pieces of apparatus designed for the carrying out of aseptic techniques for (a) washing precipitates; (b) filling containers with thickened liquids.

Mr. P. Furler, A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd.—one hospital Soluvac apparatus and selection of injectables.

Membership.—Applications for membership were received and approved subject to registration by the Pharmacy Board from the following: Messrs. D. A. Ardill, G. B. Ball, H. D. Coles, J. J. Cracknell, F. N. Crowley, J. L. Davis, J. M. Dixon, J. K. Everett, L. A. Hunt, P. D. Garrett, R. C. Holder, J. R. Pickering, R. J. Porra, R. W. Rosewall, G. C. Simcock, R. L. E. Weller, P. G. Wescombe and R. H. Worthington.

Application was received and approved from Mr. G. R. S. Smith.

Pharmaceutical Education Conference.—Details of the proposed conference to be held in Adelaide on February 9 and 10 were discussed at length. It was noted that representatives from all States will be present at the conference. The necessary accommodation had been reserved for the delegates.

It was decided that a letter should be directed to the President of P.A.A.N.Z., asking for his reaction in the matter of the attendance of S.A. members at the conference.

In addition to the business sessions it was decided that an informal dinner should be tendered to the visitors, and be held at the Mt. Osmond Country Club on Monday, February 9.

Students.—Correspondence was received from the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, forwarding reports covering difficulties experienced in Queensland and Victoria in relation to students attending National Service Training. As these difficulties are not being experienced in this State, it was decided that no further action was necessary.

The timetable for new students commencing in 1953 was approved.

Further correspondence was received from Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., in connection with the visit of students to its laboratories. Several points of importance were raised and it was decided that these should be referred to Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd.

Students' Prizes.—The report of the examiners was received and adopted. Prizes had been awarded as follows:

1st Year: L. Somogyi.

2nd Year: K. B. Glastonbury.

3rd Year: D. Saies.

Half-Yearly Meeting.—The half-yearly meeting of members is to be held on Tuesday, February 24, at 5DN Auditorium, Gawler place.

Names on Examination Papers.—A member of the Council raised a query as to why names of students were shown on examination papers in lieu of numbers being used. It was pointed out to the member concerned that it is the University practice to have the name of the student on examination papers submitted.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 195 Victoria Square, Adelaide, on January 12, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. Walter C. Cotterell, V. L. Mitchell, J. D. Garrett, H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, and the Secretary.

New Members Elected.—Mr. J. H. Hardy, 193 Hutt street, Adelaide; Messrs. Barnes & Thompson, 391 Pros-

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

pect road, Blair Athol; Mr. R. H. Veitch, Peterborough; and Mr. G. Somerville, Grote street, Adelaide.

It was noted that Mr. W. J. Hearn had transferred his business from Hutt street to Salisbury North.

Correspondence.—From Federal Merchandising Service—

1. Vulcan Mixer Liquidiser.—Secretary to write the Federal Merchandising Manager in regard to the supply of this line to local wholesalers, and in respect to the position of Southern Drug Co., and what would be the discount allowable to wholesalers.

2. Hillcastle Pty. Ltd.—Secretary to reply to the Federal Merchandising Manager, stating that the S.B.C. is not satisfied with the reply given, and suggest he press for a higher mark-up, and also advise what would be the discount for any special quantities.

3. "Gilseal" Dye Colour Cards.—Received. Secretary to endeavour to find out if counter cabinets are available for these dyes.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) gave an interesting talk on the proposed new building for the Guild in Melbourne and it was decided to publish the appeal in the next "Gilseal News." Mr. Cotterell also thanked members who co-operated with Messrs. Booth and Dunlop from the Health Department, in their survey of this State. Several of the record matters were presented to the meeting. Mr. Cotterell was thanked accordingly.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. A. A. Russell) reported on the finalising of the Patent and Proprietaries List to suit this State.—The suggestions put forth by Mr. Keith were considered most desirable. Consideration was given to the lists submitted and approved.

Re Gilseal Paraffin.—It was considered that the policy of the Guild should be to support a 50 per cent. mark-up, but in some cases, such as Paraffin, approval would be granted to sell on a competitive basis.

It was reported that it was not possible to get "Nada" Child Tooth Brushes. It was also suggested that the Secretary should write the Federal Merchandising Manager in regard to the slow delivery of some "Gilseal" lines, and endeavour to have delivery speeded up.

Mr. Russell suggested that the Guild should print maternity card requirements. It was decided that Mr. Cotterell should bring the matter forward at the next Council meeting.

Mr. Russell reported the increase granted in dispensing fees in New South Wales.

The Pricing Officer was thanked for his report.

Financial.—The financial statement was presented and approved, and accounts totalling £159/19/2 were passed for payment.

General Business.—The President reported upon the meeting with Mr. Bartold, and it was considered that all matters had been dealt with. It was decided to endeavour to arrange a meeting with the Liaison Committee of the B.M.A.

The President reported that he had been approached by the representative of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. for the S.B.C. to attend a dinner party and thence on to a special picture evening produced by that company.

Decontrol of Dispensing Fees.—It was reported that arrangements were being made for a deputation to the Prices Commissioner on this matter.

Pharmaceutical Education.—A report was tabled by Messrs. Collyer and Russell, as members of a tripartite committee in respect to standard pharmaceutical education in Australia. They also tabled the schedule for studies for students in South Australia. The general opinion of the S.B.C. was that the Guild was not represented in respect to the preparation of this State's

University curriculum of student's studies. It was suggested that some instructions should be provided for students in regard to accountancy and business practice.

It was intimated to the meeting that a move was on foot for a changed method of payment to pharmaceutical students (apprentices).

It was decided that the Secretary write to the Pharmaceutical Society, stating that the S.B.C. regrets that the calendar for pharmaceutical students was not made available to it before finalisation and that in consideration of the Brisbane proposals that the Guild should have representation in education.

The President extended an open invitation to all members of the Guild attending the conference in Sydney during August next, to be present at a meeting dealing with pharmaceutical studies.

The meeting closed.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Mr. R. V. Hoile, of Nedlands, spent his holiday at Rottnest Island. His sister, Mrs. E. M. McDonald, was in charge of the pharmacy.

Mr. G. M. Lewis was in charge of Mr. A. W. Rock's pharmacy at Bassendean during the latter's holiday visit to the Eastern States last month.

Mr. A. D. Plenderleith acted as locum for Mr. F. D. Johnston, of Perth, and Miss H. Allen for Mr. N. H. Moore, of Victoria Park, last month.

Mr. J. C. Cornish, formerly of Victoria Park, has been assisting at the Royal Perth Hospital Dispensary, whilst members of the staff have taken holidays.

Mr. W. G. Lewis, of West Perth, and Mr. A. J. Turner, of Albany, gave themselves a "busman's holiday" by exchanging pharmacies for a couple of weeks.

Mr. P. V. Hughes, of Cunderdin, attended the Scout Jamboree at Sydney last month, and on his return to Perth, was active in entertaining several scouts from various parts of the world. His father, Mr. S. T. Hughes, took charge of the Cunderdin pharmacy during Peter's absence, and Miss J. C. Palmer was in charge at the Mt. Lawley pharmacy.

Chemists on Holidays last month included the President and the Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. H. D. Fitch spent his holiday at Yallingup, and Mr. G. H. Dallimore at the Porongorups. Messrs. R. H. Emslie and M. C. Hawke acted as locums at the respective pharmacies. Messrs. W. T. Harrison, of Leederville, E. Coates, of Dalkeith, and J. D. Henderson, of Maylands, spent their holidays at Busselton. Miss M. Turner acted as reliever for Messrs. Harrison and Coates, and Mr. M. H. Gardner for Mr. Henderson.

Wedding.—Congratulations and best wishes to Dawn McHarrie, who on January 3, became Mrs. P. T. Barry.

OBITUARY

We regret having to report the death of Mr. R. C. Elphingstone, who died suddenly on December 27. Although Mr. Elphingstone had not been in good health for some time he appeared to have improved recently, consequently the news of his death came as a shock to his many friends in pharmacy. He took a keen interest in official pharmacy, having served as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council from 1928 to 1939, and as a member of the Dispensing Examination Board from 1931 until the time of his death. He was an enthusiast in the formation of the Guild in W.A., a

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

member of the State Branch Committee and a past president, and for a period was the representative of the Branch on the Federal Council of the Guild. Since selling his pharmacy some years ago he has been in charge of the Government Drug Depot in Murray street. We extend our sympathy to his widow and family.

BOWLS

Another very enjoyable bowls evening for chemists was spent at Victoria Park on January 14.

The retailers had a comfortable victory of 167 to 132. The winning retail team was skippered by Mr. Griff Allan, the other members being Messrs. R. H. Binge man and R. Green, who also deputised for the absentee.

The winning wholesale team consisted of Messrs. H. Mosel (skipper), M. Lee, D. Rice and R. W. Maxwell.

Mr. R. W. Maxwell proposed the toast of the Victoria Park club, whose courtesy had made the evening possible, and Mr. Max Nairn, chemist, of Victoria Park, and Vice-President of the club, responded.

Arrangements are being made for further matches in February and March.

AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES

Chemists are advised that the following amendments to Schedules were notified in the Government Gazette dated January 9, 1953:

Additions to 5th Schedule:

Dicoumarol and all preparations and admixtures thereof;

Antihistamine drugs;

Thallium, its compounds, preparations and admixtures.

(Note.—Dicoumarol and Thallium preparations packed especially for destruction of vermin may be sold under the 9th Schedule.)

Deletion from 5th Schedule:

Rough on Rats

Soothing Powders

Soothing Syrups.

Additions to 9th Schedule:

Methyl Alcohol in concentrations over 5 per cent.

Phosphorous: Toxic organic compounds of.

Hydrofluoric acid, hydrosilicofluoric acid, salts of these acids, and any other fluorine compounds.

Chlordane and any preparation thereof.

Additions to 10th Schedule:

Aureomycin

Chloramphenicol

Streptomycin

Dihydrostreptomycin

Terramycin

All natural androgenic and estrogenic hormones and synthetic substances having or purporting to have androgenic or oestrogenic activities for human use.

Cortisone and other supra-renal cortical hormones either natural or synthetic and andreno-cortico-trophic hormone (A.C.T.H.) and preparations containing these substances in free or combined form or purporting to contain them in any pharmaceutically elaborated form.

Special Notes:

Antihistamines for external use or for travel sickness only have been removed from the 10th Schedule and may now be sold without a prescription. They must however be labelled "Poison" and bear the name and address of the vendor. Antihistamines for other purposes still require a prescription which is not subject to cancellation.

Androgenic and Oestrogenic hormones have been added to the 10th Schedule and require a prescription,

but the prescription need not be cancelled and may be repeated without further authorisation.

Chlordane—Special labelling requirements.

Preparations containing Chlordane must be packed in a poison bottle and bear a label containing the word "Poison," an antidote and the vendor's name and address, together with the following warning:

1. This substance is toxic when taken by mouth or absorbed through the skin.
2. Do not use in places where it may come in contact with food.
3. If spillage contaminates clothes or skin, clothes should be removed and the skin thoroughly washed.
4. Do not use on extensive areas indoors.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA.

Minutes of the Council Meeting held in the Registrar's Office on Tuesday, January 13, 1953, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. G. Gould (President), Messrs. E. H. Shield, C. A. Robertson, and the Secretary.

Apologies.—Apologies were received from Miss M. E. Andrews, Messrs. A. P. Brammall and K. H. Jenkins.

Adelaide Conference.—The Secretary reported that Mr. Omond had stated that no finance could be made available from the Government for sending a Delegate to this Conference. However, donations amounting to £21 had already been received, and tentative bookings had been made for Dr. Burgin to attend the Conference.

The meeting decided that 'plane fares be paid, and that Dr. Burgin be reimbursed for expenses he incurs during the Conference.

Annual General Meeting.—After discussing possible arrangements for the Annual General Meeting, it was decided that the date should be extended to March 10 if a speaker from the mainland would be available at that time. The matter was left with the Secretary to ascertain if such an arrangement could be made.

New Member.—Application for admission as an Associate Member was received and accepted from Mr. A. L. Moore, of L'ton.

Accounts for Payment.—Accounts totalling £83/3/- were passed for payment.

Returning Officer.—Mr. E. H. Shield was appointed Returning Officer for the forthcoming election.

Parke, Davis & Co. Scholarship.—A further letter regarding the proposed itinerary for the two best students for the year 1953 under this scholarship was received.

Social Evening.—The question of holding a social evening was deferred until next Council Meeting.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 65 Murray street, Hobart, on December 8, 1952, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. H. H. Pearce (President), Messrs. L. W. Paifreyman, D. R. Crisp, A. P. Brammall, E. H. Shield, and the Registrar.

Final Examination.—Recommendations from the Examination Committee were adopted, granting a pass to L. J. McLeod, J. Mitchell, J. R. Prowse and R. Grunton. Exemptions in all subjects except Dispensing were granted to K. R. Crawford, K. P. Corby, and J. J. Kaufman. The remaining students failed to satisfy the Examiners.

TASMANIA (Continued)

Examination papers were received from Queensland, Victoria and New Zealand.

Indentures.—Indentures of Jennifer Chatfield Cramp to Ian Bruce McLeod were registered.

The term of apprenticeship of Betty Loraine Green with Charles Coul, having been satisfactorily completed, discharge was approved.

Apprentices.—Albert Gidicon Jacob and Kelvin John Parry were approved for acceptance as apprentices.

Sealing of Diploma.—A diploma in the name of Miss Janet Baird Anderson was sealed and the certificate in the name of Janet Anderson was destroyed.

Pharmacy Act.—A letter was received from Mr. H. S. Baker, giving an interpretation on the wording of our Act regarding the conducting of examinations every six months.

Technical College Reports.—Reports on students attending the Launceston Technical College were received.

New regulations under the Pharmacy Act of South Australia were received, and the meeting decided to circulate these to members.

Poisons Act.—Histam Laboratories enquired regarding the restrictions on the sale of Andoxin. It was decided that this preparation must be regarded as a poison within the meaning of the Act.

Biochemic Cell Salts.—A sample of these salts was received from the Mira Louise Health Centre. It was decided that they were a medicine within the meaning of the Act.

The Secretary for Railways requested consideration for permission to sell A.P.C. and "Aspro" on the Tasmanian trains. Members decided that this would be in contravention of the Pharmacy Act.

An enquiry was received from Crookes Laboratories Ltd. as to the regulations for the testing of sterility of preparations for injection. It was decided to advise that there were no regulations under the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, but that the Food and Drugs Act required compliance with the B.P. and the B.P.C.

Finance.—A financial statement was presented showing receipts of £451/18/3, Expenditure of £69/17/2, with balance of £359/5/2. Liabilities of £98/10/2 were passed for payment.

The amount of £3/10/- was approved for payment from the H. T. Gould Memorial Prize account for payment of the Extra Martindale Pharmacopoeia for Miss H. H. Atkinson.

Resignations.—Mr. L. W. Palfreyman stated that, owing to the duties he had taken over with the Pharmaceutical Guild he would not be accepting nomination for the next election of the Board.

Mr. Pearce expressed regret at Mr. Palfreyman's decision and thanked him for the long and valuable service he had given to the Board.

Mr. Crisp expressed the feeling that the absence from meetings of Mr. Palfreyman would be a great loss, for the knowledge he had accumulated over the many years he had spent with the Board had been of considerable value.

Mr. A. P. Brammall stated that for reasons of the new position he had taken with the Government Service he also would not be accepting nomination for the forthcoming election. He expressed the feeling that Mr. Palfreyman would be a great loss to the Board, but it was desirable to have change in membership and bring newer ones on to the Board.

Mr. Pearce, supported by Mr. Shield, expressed regret at the loss of Mr. Brammall from the Board, as he had given valuable service which had been of great assistance to fellow pharmacists.

Mr. Crisp expressed the desire that a minute of appreciation for the services of Mr. Palfreyman and Mr. Brammall should be recorded. This was unanimously agreed upon.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF HORMONES

Functions of the Ductless Glands.

In its column "News and Views," *Nature*, November 22, 1952, had the following note:—

For the scientific investigator, the most difficult of all feats is to form a new idea in the face of prevailing dogma. At the end of the nineteenth century the body was regarded as a collection of organs co-ordinated and integrated by the nervous system, and the function of individual organs was explained in terms of their nervous connections. But it was well known that a nerveless pancreas did secrete when acid food entered the intestine. Physiologists, baffled, searched for new nervous paths. Fifty years ago, in 1902, Starling, working in University College, London, suddenly had a new idea that it must be a chemical reflex, and quickly proved this by grinding up the lining of the intestine with some weak acid, injecting it into the blood and obtaining an immediate flow of pancreatic juice. This intestinal substance was called secretin, because it caused the pancreas to secrete. The functions of most endocrine glands were known; but it was not until the discovery of secretin that their role in the overall organisation of the body was understood. From the example of secretin, Starling and his fellow-worker, Bayliss, postulated that the higher animals possess, in addition to the nervous system, a second co-ordinating and integrating system; substances formed in one organ circulate in the blood and regulate the function of another organ or site. To these they gave the name "hormone" (to excite), and said that, when this word was used, the attribute of messenger should be understood. This idea of a blood-borne regulation of normal body functions has proved to be one of the most fruitful in physiology, and today, with the advent of cortisone and adrenocorticotrophic hormone, may be ready to give us a new concept of disease.

RECOMMENDED TABLET STANDARDS

The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry has recommended to its members the adoption of the following diameters and weights for certain tablets in the British Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmaceutical Codex Supplement and the National Formulary. The diameters apply to uncoated tablets.

Tablets	Diameter of Punch (1/32 in.)	Weight Gr.
Acid. Acetylsalicyl, solub., N.F.	16	10
Acid, ascorb., N.F., 200 mgm.	14	9
Acid, folic, B.P.C., Supp. 5 mgm.	7	1
Aethisteron, B.P., 5 mgm.	8	1½
Amidon. Hydrochlor, B.P.C., Supp.—		
5 mgm.	9	2
10 mgm.	10	3
Bellad., N.F., gr. ¼	7	1
Bellad. et phenobarb., N.F.	9	2
Di-iodohydroxyquin, B.P.C., Supp.—		
0.2 gm.	11	4½
Isoprenal, sulph., B.P.C., Supp. 20 mgm.	13	5
Methyltestosteron, B.P., 5 mgm.	8	1½
Promethazin. Hydrochlor, N.F., s/c 10 mgm.	—	½
Propylthiouracil, B.P. (N.F.), 25 mgm.	6	4/5
Quinalbarbiton. sod, N.F., s/c—		
gr. ½	—	1½
gr. 1½	—	3
Solution Tablets—		
Solv. Penicil:		
10,000 units	8	1
15,000 units	9	1½
30,000 units	11	3

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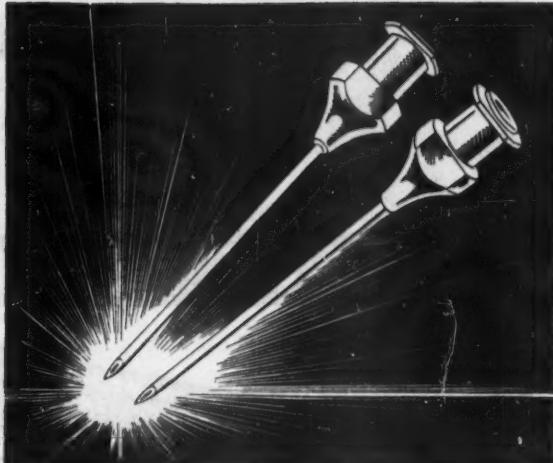
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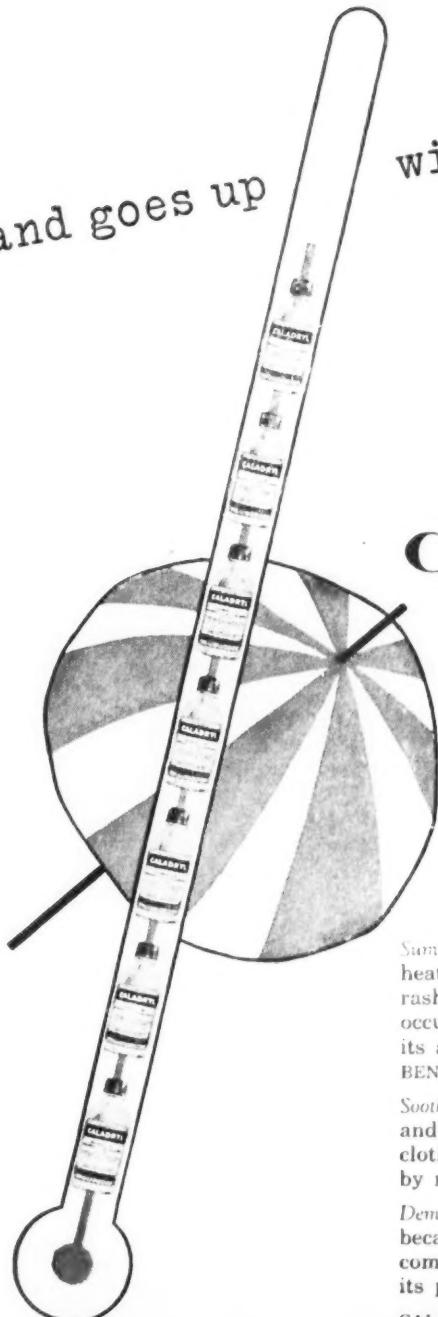
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